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VOL. XXV. NO. 41. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MARCH 10, 1906.

HON. AARON P. PRIOLEAU.

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1906

Hon.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

I have the honor to present for your information and due consideration a brief statement of facts as shown in the "record" and "brief" of the contested election case of Aaron P. Prioleau versus Hon. George S. Legare from the First Congressional District of the State of South Carolina, now pending before the Fifty-ninth Congress.

The contestant, A. P. Prioleau addressed a petition to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and a copy of the same to the chairman of Elections Committee No. 1, asking for an investigation of a case now pending against him before the United States Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, to which investigation he belives he is entitled, and which would show the conspiracy enacted by the friends and supporters of the Contestee in order to embarass the Contestant in successfully making this contest.

The record and brief in this case show that 14,663 voters, including those twenty-one years of age and upwards who were allowed to vote, applied to the registration officials for registration certificates and were refused; on the 8th day of November, 1904, each of these electors offered to vote for the Contestant for Representative in the Fifty-ninth Congress but were rejected by the Democratic managers of elections, while others who held no certificates, but were Democrats, were allowed to vote. At the same time and place, and at the various polls, each of these rejected voters made the following affidavit:

State of South carolina, County of .....

Precinct No. .....

Ward .....

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens and residents of the County and State aforesaid, and that we are over 21 years of age, appeared at the registration office in County and State aforesaid to be registered and were refused, and on this eighth day of November, A. D. 1904, offered to vote for the Hon. A. P. Prioleau for representative in the Fifty-ninth Congress and were rejected.

Attest:

.....
Notary Public.

The Contestee, Hon. George S. Legare as this case shows, only received 6,068 votes, while the Contestant received 14,663 giving a majorty of 8,595 for Contestant. The 14,663 voters were legal voters according to the provisions of the State Constitution of 1868, and by the Act of Congress of June 25th, 1868, the fundamental condition of which was that the suffrage provision as it then stood should never be changed.

Upon his return from the National Convention in the City of Chicago, June, 1904, and acting acting under instructions received from the National Congressional Committee, the Contestant canvassed his District thoroughly, advising the Republican voters to turn out and vote for Presidental electors and Representative for the Fifty-ninth Congress, and in case they were rejected, to make affidavits to the same, which they did.

I therefore appeal to the Republicans and members of the Fifty-ninth Congress to give me a fair and square deal for my seat, that the ten million negroes of America may be represented by one of their race in this body that makes the laws that govern them, for under a long line of rules, laws, and precedents established by your honorable body, this case merits the support of every Republican and every fair-minded citizen by the Constitution and laws of this country.

Respectfully,
AARON P. PRIOLEAU.
Contestant for the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

CONGRESSMAN MANN TURNS "JUDAS" TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Fights Negro In Congress to Please Southern Whims and Is Patent Enemy to Crumpacker Bill.

Used Power as Chairman of the Congressional Committee to Keep Negroe's Case from the House.

Man Refused to Report to the 57th, 58th and Present Congress the Case of A. P. Prioleau, Negro Contestant for Seat in Congress from the Tenth District of South Carolina.

Charged with Being Republican in Chicago and Democrat in Washington. From Western Opinion.

Throughout the world the diplomacy of the present administration has made for peace and justice among nations, clear sighted to perceive and prompt to maintain American interest. It has been sagacious and simple and direct in its methods, considerate of the rights and feelings of others. But there has been some who claim to be pillars of the administration who in the ultimate end have proven themselves to be, not only traitors of the Republican party, but have also defied the Constitution which they have sworn to support. Some of these men who are now clamoring for the support of that party, whose principals they do not only refuse to stand by in Congress, but they openly have given aid and comfort to the enemies of the party. Congressman Mann, of the Congressional District, who loudly claimed in the North to be a Republican but when in Washington he turned his back upon the Republican principals and exclaiming in the language of one Peter, who over nineteen hundred years ago in the garden Gethsemane denied Christ, that I know them not. Thus clasping hands with Southern Democracy he sups with the enemy if justice from the dish of prejudice and race hatred. This man who is now clasping the hand of the negro of his congressional district has exerted every possible influence and so far has succeeded in preventing the congressional election committee, of which he is chairman, from making its report on the contest which has ben pending since the fifty-seventh Congress, and is still pending in the present Congress. This bill concerns A. P. Prioleau, a negro Republican candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District of Charleston, S. C. This so-called Republican Congressman has joined forces with other corports of vice and crime and has used every knife known to the hell hound of racial hatred in order that he might prevent A. P. Prioleau from enjoying his right of a seat in Congress, to which he is clearly entitled. Congressman Mann, in his suppression of the evidence adduced and in his refusal to report the bill to the House, has not only sinned against the rights of the race, but has crowned his infamous act by denying the numerical strength which it would have otherwise enjoyed. We throw down the gauntlet to the honorable Congressman and will meet him at any time or place for the purpose of discussing the justice of his action. We know no man save only by the principle he enunciates and if he dares to deny the charges we will review his Congressional record verbatim. Any man who would ask of another his vote under the pretense that he will support in return a measure which has in it the best results for the largest mass of people, but after getting that vote refuses to live up to the agreement by making possible the thing promised to the people, has not only violated his trust, but has lessened to the influence of his party in the eyes of the world. We are opposed to Congressman Mann's re-election and will exert every possible influence at our command to defeat him. We appeal to every man, whether he be white or black, to refuse to support a man who could so far forget political decency as to father race hatred and attempt to keep alive a spirit of sectional feeling that should have begun its journey to the wave with the last faint sound of the clinking chains of slavery. We call upon Congress Mann to take notice that the young North will insist upon a square deal for his brother in the South as well as for himself in the North, and will support only such men as believe in justice without color as a condition.

Harry Keene.

A BEE REPRESENTATIVE IN DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., March 5, '06.

I am now in Detroit, Mich. I arrived here to-day and it is snowing very hard. This is a great city with a colored population of 15,000. There are several business houses here doing well. Among the most prominent are Mr. C. T. Herndon, who conducts a barbershop in the Algoma Club. He is formerly from Georgia. Mr. J. H Burns is the president of the club and he is a wide awake and whole souled man, very popular with the masses. The colored people are doing well in all branches of busness. I shall write you more fully next week.

C. C. C.

A WORTHY PROMOTION.

Attorney L. G. Gregory of the Treasury Department, was promoted last week. Mr. Gregory is from South Carolina, and for a few years he has been in this city practicing law. This is a worthy promotion of a young and brilliant young man.

Mrs. William Monroe Trotter, wife of Mr. William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, of Boston, Mass., is spending a short vacation in Washington as the guest of Mrs. Henry L. Bailey, 1713 T street, N. W.

The Crispus Attucks Relief Association will have its annual sermon preached at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Sunday evening, March 18. Rev. A. C. Garner will preach the sermon.

What I Saw And Heard

Getting on the band wagon is the latest song composed by the anti-Washington social tender feet in this city. The tender foot circle tendered Mr. Washington a dinner a few weeks ago and the original Washington men are all laughing up their sleeves. One of them went so far as to say that very soon after the dinner one of the participants asked Dr. Washington for a job. The doctor has an idea why the dinner was given.

The Business League will or has decided to eliminate bankrupts. It has been decided not to allow a bankrupt to become a member.

I met my old and genial friend, Arthur F. Boston, a few days ago. Arthur is one of the solid men in the city. He has a host of friends who say that he should be at the head of the Young Mens Immediate Relief Association. There is one thing certain, Arthur would not lose his head. He would not allow the members to dive into law suits without counting the cost. There are some men in this city who have an idea that they know it all. There are some members of the bar who are entitled to respect. The colored member of the bar is more divided than any other class of men.

I don't see why Prof. J. T. Layton is not at the head of the musical department of the public schools. He is a man who thoroughly understands music. He can teach it with ease and give satisfaction to his pupils.

I understand that there are only a few colored girls certified now to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Justice O'Neal has been sent to the Police Court. There is every reason that a man like him should be over the Juvenile Court. Judge O'Neal is a fatherly kind of man. He has children himself and hence he knows what children need.

Fairplay.

COL. CHARLES LYMAN.

There is one man in the Treasury Department who has made a record for fairness and fair play. He has consideration for those under him and he never will permit the subordinate to be imposed upon. He is slow to decide on *ex-parte* statements; in fact his policy is to hear both sides and gives the benefit of all doubt to the accused. The Bee is of the opinion that this man, Col. Charles Lymon, who has won distinction by his ability, be made Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The employes of the Treasury Department believe in Col. Lyman. He always has a good word for all who call to see him. He never gets excited and at all times he takes his turn. He is sure and certain after he finishes his work. He is a faithful and hard worked public official.

WANTED.

Twenty-five young lady sporano and alto singers. Must be nice and respectable, not under sixteen nor over twenty-two years of age. Call any afternoon, or Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Mrs. A. V. Chase.
1212 Fla. Ave. N. W.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The Golden Jubilee of the Maryland Agricultural College was celebrated last Tuesday in the old college building at College Park.

The Charity Organization Society, of New York City, has inaugurated plans for the improvement of certain conditions in the city of Washington. This society is doing work in three hundred other cities.

The House Committee is considering a provision to prohibit paying over $1,000 per year to employes over sixty-five years of age, working in any executive department of the government.

Postmater General Cortelyou, in a letter, says he does not know of any abuse of the franking privileges by representatives.

In his recent message to Congress, President Roosevelt points out the importance of guarding the insular possesions of the United States.

HON WILLIAM B. ALISON.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., knows how to appreciate a "set-back" from the theatre-going people of Washington by this time.

Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church has been celebrating its golden anniversary this week. The program was interesting and varied.

The Retail Druggist Association of the District of Columbia is satisfied with the bill now before the Senate to "regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons."

Joseph C. Webster, of Asheville, N. C., and a member of the U. U. Marine Corps, committed suicide last Tuesday at the barracks by cutting his throat with a razor.

The police of Atlanta, Ga., arrested nine men who were in a house near the Federal prison in that city last Tuesday night. It is alleged by the police that they were preparing to carry out a plot to dynamite the penintentiary in an effort to release certain criminals undergoing long sentences.

Henry V. Bemis, one of the most prominent hotel men in the country and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1859, killed himself last Tuesday night at his residence in Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The State Department of this city cabled $35,000 to Huntington, charge d'affaires at Tokyo, for distribution among the famine sufferers in the northern part of Japan.

The dismissal of Private W. T. Halloran from the police force of this city which it is said was recommended by the chief of police was approved this week by Commissioner West.

Robert Odier, a young physician at Geneva, Switzerland, declars that he has discovered a remedy for the cure of cancer in an animal and which will arrest the growth of cancer in persons.

Dr. William Seaman was appointed principal of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Patent Office this week to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. Jas. B. Littlewood.

Mrs. William Thomas, a young matron of beauty of Punxsutawney, Pa., committed suicide this week in that city because she found a gray hair in her head.

It is said that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new National Park in this city, with a capital of $500,000. The full amount of the capital stock has already been subscribed.

James F. Mack, third Deputy Police Commissioner at New Kork, handed in his resignation to Commissioner Bingham, which he accepted.

Representative Taylor, of Ohio, a member of the House District Committee, introduced a bill last week to reduce the gas in Georgetown, D. C., to $1.00 per 1,000 feet to private individuals and 75 cents per 1,000 feet to the government.

The body of Mrs. Wm. Homan, sixty years old has been found in the ruins of the local opera house which was destroyed by fire at Williamsburg, Pa., last week.

The safe of the Lincoln Laundry at Mount Oliver, Pa., was dynamited last week. A small amount of money and securities valued at $4,000, but not negotiable, were secured.

Prince Tsai Tse, leading the Chinese imperial commission sent to America to study the Chinese exclusion laws and the methods of the American Government, reahed Chicago last Tuesday.

It is said that Chicago lithographers are going to take up the pure food crusade in that city and unless certain manufacturers order labels for their food products which tell the truth the lithographers would not print them.

The Spring Hill Hotel, a winter resort seven miles west of Mobile, Ala., was destroyed by fire this week. The loss is about $50,000.

Maj. Geo. H. Hopkins, a Civil War veteran died at his home in Detroit, Mich., last Tuesday at the age of sixty-four years.

A short-line railroad engine drawing ten cars struck a large boulder near Smithfield, W. Va., one night this week and the entire train turned over.

By the bursting of water pipes in the committee room of Senator Kerns, the committee rooms on three floors of the old Library space of the Capital were flooded. About a dozen fine rugs were ruined.

The wife of M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, died at Paris last Monday.

Mr. Longworth's gift to Speaker Cannon on his return to Washington was a large cigar about 18 inches long, a product of Havana, Cuba.

Maj. Livingston Mims, former mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and one of the most well-known men in the South, died at his home in Atlanta last Monday at the age of seventy-six years.

Sidney Russell McCoy, fourth classman from West Virginia, and William M. Geisinger, from Ohio, third class, both of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., have sent in voluntary resignations.

It is said that Ambassador McCormick and Premier Rouvier are planning a notable Franco-American celebration on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin, April 20, at Paris.

A number of armored automobiles, manufactured in France for the use of the Russian army, have arrived at St. Petersburg.

Senor Romero Robledo, the former minister of justice, president of the chamber and leader of the Weyler party, died at Madrid, Spain, not long ago.

RECORDER J. C. DANCY.

Never in the history of the recorder's office has there been such improvements made as now. The office is an up-to-date institution and Mr. Dancy, the recorder, deserves great credit for the many reforms that he has made, which has resulted to the good of the office. The recorder has now entered upon his second term and if this term is as brilliant as his first term it is quite evident that he will have the best conducted office in the United States. His efforts have been to improve his office and to accommodate the many hundred lawyers and the citizens who have business in his office. The files have been nicely arranged, which affords the lawyers an opportunity to find deeds and other legal documents without trouble. Deputy Recorder Dutton is a wide awake man and he did much to have an up-to-date office. Mr. Dancy attends strictly to his business. He is affable to all with whom he comes in contact. He is willing at all times to give satisfaction to the patrons of his office. Mr. Blagburn, Mr. Pinchback, Mr. Brooks and others in the front office are competent clerks and they seem to have a thorough knowledge of the business of the office. The copyists are ladies of refinement and they all are up in their work with but a few exceptions. Miss Noyes, the comparer, is a highly educated lady and is popular among the employes of the office. Recorder Dancy deserves credit for the improvements that he has made and The Bee wishes him success.

MISS N. H. BURROUGHS.

From the Western Recorder.

Miss N. H. Burroughs (negro), of this city, is the corresponding secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, connected with the National Baptist Convention. She edits a department in the National Baptist Union, the organ of the convention. She was greatly lionized at the World's Baptist Congress in London. She created more enthusiasm than any other member from America.

In the issue of the National Baptist Union for February 10th, Miss Burroughs has a remarkable deliverance, some of which will hardly bear quoting. Here is some of it:

"That four million negroes needed intellectual and moral training was evident. This had been wholly neglected by their masters and, indeed, it is painful to say that these masters were responsible for much of the moral rottenness that was everywhere evident among the slaves.

"Prejudice is on the increase and race hatred and sectional strife is everywhere felt. *If I could believe that the Southern people, with all of their prejudices, with all of their animosities, are Christians, or even civilized, and that God is going to accept this type and give them a place in the kingdom, I would pray to Him to make me a savage and remove from me every possible means of knowing that Jesus died to save and take my chances in the last day among those who have never even heard the name of Jesus. If the Southern people, with all their prejudices, are Christians, then the people in this world who are free from this type of barbarism, are saints.*

"The negroes may be ignorant, some may be shiftless, some may be immoral, but it must be said to their credit that *they have never produced and promoted to the highest office a barbarian like Vardaman.* If the men in the highest positions in the Southland are of this type, how will you rate the masses? Governors, Senators, Representatives, preachers, business men, the upper class and the army of poor whites need missionaries and need them at once." The italics are hers.

This is a remarkable and a noteworthy deliverance. It is not the ordinary sputtering of a disgruntled negro. It comes from a negro who is well educated, who is prominent, holding high official position, and it is a deliberate utterance, duly written out and published in the official organ of the Negro Baptist national body. It is published without any hint of objection. The author has the endorsement of that convention. Moreover, she has the endorsement of the Baptist World Congress in London. We wonder if her experience in London had anything to do with her making this deliverance. We wonder whether other negroes at the World Congress were affected in this way. We wonder whether this be the negro from the "world consciousness," produced by the Congress.

At any rate it is a remarkable and a noteworthy utterance. We do not care to make any comment on it beyond expressing regret that such a deliverance could come from such a source and to say that if the leading negroes of the land cherish such a spirit, then the time of the proper adjustment of the relations between the races is farther off than many of us have hoped.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

In order to correct typographical errors of last week's issue, in the case of Sir Knight Davenport, it should have read Dunlap, who is one of our old and highly respected citizens and prominent member of the craft. In the case of the negro grand lodges of the United States, it should read 1813, which was the date that African Lodge 459, English register, was dropped for non-payment of dues by the English Grand Lodge of Freemasons. This was the first lodge of Masons of color in this country. (Hence we should go slow when we touch upon Bogus, Spurious, etc., etc.)

Races at Aqueduct, Queens Co. Jockey Club, April 16 to April 26; Nov. 3 to Nov. 15.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. James F. Johnson gave a supper to the Rev. Charles Smith, rector of St. Monican's P. E. Church, S. W., who has been called to the rectorship of St. Mark's P. E. Church of Charleston, S. C., one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the South. There was a few friends invited who were present and spent an enjoyable evening, etc., etc.

The largest freight car in the world, capacity 200,000 pounds, is being constructed in the St. Paul shops of Milwaukee, Wis.

TO HAVE FRANKLIN STATUE

Duplicate of Bronze Memorial in Philadelphia to Be Presented to France.

New York.—When the steamship the Bordeaux sailed from New York for France recently an important part of her cargo was an imposing bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, which will be formally presented to the French government in April by John Harjes, of Paris.

Completed a short time ago at the Roman Bronze Works in Greek street,

STATUE OF FRANKLIN.
(Presented to City of Paris by Banker Harjes.)

Greenpoint, the statue is a duplicate of one in front of the Philadelphia post office. If the present programme is carried out the statue will be placed in the Rue Franklin, close to the site of the home occupied by Franklin when he was United States minister to France.

John J. Boyle, a sculptor of New York, designed the statue and was at work for nearly three years before his model was ready to be molded. It required nine months for the bronze workers to complete the statue, which cost about $10,000. Mr. Harjes, the donor, is a banker in Paris.

Following the erection of the Franklin statue in Philadelphia suggestions were made that a duplicate be placed in the Rue Franklin. Mr. Harjes became interested in the idea and after consulting Mr. Boyle, awarded to him the contract.

OLD VERMONT STATEHOUSE

Ancient Structure Built Before Revolutionary War Still Standing—May Be Turned Into Museum.

Rutland, Vt.—The first state house in Vermont is still standing in this city, dilapidated, but an interesting relic of the early days when Ethan Allen and his followers were regarded as the personification of all that embodied strength of manhood and integrity of purpose.

This old structure was erected before the revolutionary war and stands near Federal square on the east side.

Within were held the sessions of the general assembly, which met alternately in Rutland and at Windsor, the district court under the federal government, the supreme court of the state, the courts of common pleas and the courts of probate for the district of Rutland.

A movement is under way to preserve this structure as a museum of natural history, and it has been proposed that

OLD STATEHOUSE AT RUTLAND, VT.

the Daughters of the American Revolution stand sponsor for the plan to purchase a sufficient sum of money to purchase the land and building from the citizens who now own it, repair the interior and start a collection of relics dating back to the time when Rutland was first settled, including minerals of the state, curiosities of ancient origin from the battlefields of the vicinity in which Indians took a prominent part.

Not the China of Old.

Of one thing we may be sure, which is that the world has not the same China to deal with that it had six years ago. China, wonderful to relate, has changed and is changing now with rapidity. It is much to be doubted that another military expedition to Peking similar to that of 1900 could now be safely undertaken. And, certainly, were the new army to be used against an international force such an undertaking as the Peking expedition of 1900 would be madness. An invading force enormously larger than the allied contingents of that year would now be necessary. This belief is based on trustworthy reports concerning the size and character of the reorganized Chinese army, whose maneuvers late in the autumn were critically watched by expert foreign observers.

New Triple Alliance.

Three brothers married three sisters at Kansas, Ill., all within three years, and the ceremony in each case was performed by the grandfather of the grooms. Miss Hattie Kirkham first married James Hayes. Delia Kirkham and John Hayes were married three months ago, and Chloe Kirkham and Aruthur Hayes wedded the other day. The ceremony at each wedding was performed by Gen. James M. True, of Kansas, Ill., the grandfather.

INDIAN AS SENATOR.

CHIEF OF CREEK NATION MAY ENTER CONGRESS.

Gen. Porter Likely to Obtain Honor Should Oklahoma and Indian Territory Be Admitted to Union as One State.

Muskogee, I. T.—With the admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one state may come the appearance in congress of the native American Indian as a lawmaker. By an act of congress tribal relations will end on the 4th of March, and Indians will become voters under the flag. They will be privileged for the first time to pay taxes, and for the first time in the history of the nation an Indian may stand in congress, elected to represent his people.

There will be two ends to the new state and a senator from each end. There will be countless candidates, for a peculiar feature of a new country is the number of men who think themselves competent to hold any office.

The one figure for United States senator from the Indian Territory end of the new state is Gen. Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creek Nation. Gen. Porter is a Democrat, and the new state will be Democratic.

As there are 6,000 negro votes in Indian Territory, the control of this army of colored voters will decide the destiny of any political question. Most of these negro voters are nominally Republicans, but they are members of the Creek tribe, and have a sincere regard for their chief.

Gen. Porter is probably the only Democrat who could command the negro vote of Indian Territory, as well

GEN. PLEASANT PORTER.
(Indian Chief Who May Sit in United States Senate.)

as the Democratic white and Indian vote.

Porter is not a stranger in Washington, but as a United States senator he would occupy a unique and spectacular position. He is 65 years old and wealthy. He was born 12 miles from Muskogee, his great-grandfather was Andrew J. Porter, of Norristown, Pa., and his grandfather, John Snodgrass Porter. The latter was a captain in the regular army and married a squaw, afterward being adopted into the tribe in Russell county, Ala. Of this union, Benjamin Edward Porter was born. He married Phoebe, daughter of Tahlopee, an Indian chief, bringing his wife to live on the banks of the Arkansas river in Indian Territory. It was there that Gen. Pleasant Porter was born.

At the opening of the civil war Gen. Porter enlisted in the confederate service as a member of the first Creek regiment, and through acts of bravery was promoted to be first lieutenant. He fought through the war and returned home in 1865. He has since followed farming and cattle raising.

He is a good soldier, and in 1872, at the head of the militia, put down the Sands insurrection. He also put down the Loche Harlo insurrection of 1876 and the Sparheker insurrection of 1884. All his efforts have been for law and order. He was elected chief of the Creek nation in 1889, and has held that position ever since. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic lodge and has taken the thirty-second degree.

An anecdote is related to show the character of the man. When about 18 years of age he was hunting deer on horseback. He shot and wounded a deer in the early morning. The deer ran and he rode after it, expecting to get a finishing shot. All day he pursued the deer, and just before sundown, the animal, close pressed and suffering from its wound, leaped from a high bluff into the Arkansas river. It was 60 feet from the top of the bluff to the water. Young Porter urged his horse to make the jump, but the animal would not attempt the feat. The deer was swimming the stream and would soon be lost. Young Porter dismounted seized his horse by the bridle, turned him around and backed him over the cliff. When the horse struck the water young Porter jumped after it, caught the animal in midstream, and captured the wounded deer.

Old Tombs Uncovered.

During excavations in the neighborhood of Breslau, German Silesia, there have been discovered in the last few weeks nearly 500 tombs, with altogether 6,000 skulls and 200 dwelling caves. The oldest tombs date back about 2,500 years. They contained well-preserved skeletons, jars, cups and war hatchets of stone. Other tombs, so-called urn tombs, are about 1,000 years younger, and contain urns, pots, dishes, cups and goblets, as many as 20 vessels being found in a single tomb.

NOW A MENTAL SCIENTIST

Great Change of Heart Experienced by Mary Ellen Lease, Kansas Female Orator.

New York.—Mary Ellen Lease has become a mental scientist. The former populist whose ringing Kansas voice and incisive accents denounced the rich and powerful and went for the downtrodden—in a flow of language which could not be dammed or turned from its course—now announces that we must give out thoughts of love.

"There is no chance, there are no accidents, and, despite all that is said

MARY ELLEN LEASE.
(Former Populist Who Now Believes in Love.)

to the contrary, no luck," says Mrs. Lease. "Things are more evenly balanced than they seem. We reap what we sow. We get what we earn—just that and no more."

Before the New York City Mothers' club recently she told how to become conscious of their soul power and what it would do for them.

"The race to-day," she said, "is coming up from the basement apartments, from the cellar to the light. A tidal wave of awakened soul power is sweeping across the world. The soul recognizes its high prerogative and commands the body to do its will. With the power which is within us in harmony with the law of the universe we can control conditions, create circumstances.

"The power of concentrated thought, in its utility or abuse, is greater than any phenomena of the physical world."

The women were applauding wildly. Mrs. Lease's Kansas voice floated out over the hubbub with added vigor:

"Thought is power. We are what our thoughts are. If you don't want to appear poor, don't think you're poor and you won't be. If you worry you corrode the mind."

WISCONSIN EDITOR NAMED.

Amos Parker Wilder to Succeed Consul General E. S. Bragg at Hongkong, China.

Madison, Wis. — Dispatches from Washington show that Amos Paker Wilder, editor of the Madison State Journal, will succeed Gen. Edward S. Bragg when the latter resigns his position as consul general at Hongkong May 1.

Failing health is the cause of Gen. Bragg's retirement. The salary of the position is $5,000 and fees bring the total income to about $10,000. Dr. Wil-

AMOS PARKER WILDER.
(Wisconsin Editor Appointed Consul General to Hongkong.)

der came to Madison in 1894 with the highest credentials. A graduate of Yale in 1884, he later earned the degree of Ph. D. at the same institution.

He had served also as extension lecturer on municipal government for the University of Wisconsin. A cultured wife and a fine group of four children constitute his happy family.

New Cure for Seasickness.

"Like cures like," is the theory of treating mal de mer. The invention consists in making the movebents of the ship when pitching, rolling, heaving, and settling less felt by the passengers by providing special chairs, couches, or a whole platform, forming part of the deck, and giving to these, either by machinery or by hand, short up and down movements. Consequently, as the long movement of the vessels are thus changed into a great number of short motions which are constantly interrupted by brief movements in an opposite direction, the causes producing seasickness are counteracted. The device consists of a chair with the seat movable with respect to the legs, arms and back. The short up and down movements are given by a small electric motor between the legs of the chair and connected by a belt with an eccentric actuating the seat.

Monks Taking to Autos.

In the canton of Valais, Switzerland, the monks of St. Bernard have secured the Swiss government's permission to employ an automobile in provisioning their convent. On its trial trip, in order that the horses and other animals encountered on the way should not be frightened, the monks had a horse attached to the automobile.

HAD A LARGE FAMILY

MORMON PATRIARCH LEAVES ABOUT 800 DESCENDANTS.

Benjamin F. Johnson, Close Associate of Prophet Joseph Smith, Dies in Arizona at a Ripe Old Age.

Phoenix, Ariz.—There has just died in Mesa City, this state, a man who, it is said, had the largest family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His posterity numbered in the neighborhood of 800 souls, the majority of whom live in what is appropriately known as the "Johnson neighborhood."

This patriarch, Benjamin F. Johnson, familiarly known as "Uncle Benji," had rounded out the age of 87 years, and at his last birthday party was able to shake hands with 300 of his descendants.

He was born in New York on July 29, 1818, and when 13 years old became a follower of Joseph Smith. At the age of 18 he became closely associated with the prophet, and from that time to his death acted as his business agent and private secretary. He was possibly better acquainted with the prophet than any man now living, and has left many written reminiscences of the early days.

He was captain of the first company that left Nauvoo at the expulsion, and in 1849 he went to Salt Lake City with an emigrant train. He was soon made colonel in the military organization that was formed in Utah to protect the settlers against the Indians. When the provisional state of Deseret was organized he was chosen as one of the delegates to it, and such was his zeal that he was returned 14 times

MONUMENT TO A MORMON.
(Inscription Showing Number of Descendants Regarded as High Honor.)

to the legislature of the territory after it was organized. Later he settled in southern Utah, presiding over the settlement of that country. While away on a mission to the Sandwich islands the Walker war broke out, and his entire property was destroyed by the Indians. At the time of his death he had a claim for $10,000 pending before the government.

In 1883 he set out with his large family for Arizona, first settling in Tempe and later moving to Mesa, where he had resided continuously ever since, living a consistent, faithful member of the Church of Latter Day Saints even to his death. His funeral was held in the tabernacle, which he himself had been instrumental in building, and his body was placed in the Mormon cemetery whither a procession of buggies a mile long filled with his descendants followed.

As the highest testimonial that can be given to a Mormon is the number of descendants inscribed upon his tombstone, Patriarch Johnson will now stand higher in the minds of the faithful than his old friend, Charles S. Petersen, who had heretofore held the palm in the village cemetery, with 172 to his credit.

State Flag of Alabama.

Over the historic capitol of Montgomery, Ala., waves not the national flag, but the Alabama flag, and not one Alabaman in a thousand would recognize it if he saw it elsewhere than on the capitol. The flag in question has no history woven into it, for it was not adopted until 1895. It presents a St. Andrew's cross in crimson on a white field. Such a cross is shaped like a letter X and the books suggest that the apostle Andrew died on a cross of that design. Few if any other states indulge in flags of their own. A flag is the symbol of soverignty and state sovereignty is limited by the federal constitution. When we were a part of Georgia we granted to the federal government the executive power of punishing treason and if anyone becomes a traitor to the Alabama flag we might have to call in the federal government in order to punish him.

Russian Children Uneducated.

Some political economists say that the Russian people wouldn't know what to do with a constitutional government if they had one. In support of this statement it is announced that there are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of six and sixteen who are not getting any education. The old statement that the public school is the real foundation stone of sound constitutional government is naturally recalled.

Adopting American Rules.

Japanese proprietors of three large, modern apartment houses for orientals in San Francisco have decreed that no children shall be allowed within their walls.

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New York Candy Kitchen
908 7th St. N. W.

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CANDY PRICE LIST.

1 pint	15 cents.
5 pounds	1.00
6 pounds	1.00
8 pounds	1.00
12 pounds	$1.00
8 boxes	1.00
12 boxes	1.00

Delicious Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda.

ICE CREAM.

1 quart	25 cents.
1 gallon	$1.00

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DOUBLE IN 7 YEARS.

RECORD OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Value in 1905 Reached $1,179,000,000 Against $635,000,000 in 1898—Raw Silk Increased by 100 Per Cent.

Washington.—The imports into the United States have practically doubled in value in the last seven years, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

In the calendar year 1905 the imports aggregated in value $1,179,000,000, as against $635,000,000 in the calendar year 1898. The figures of 1898 included merchandise from Porto Rico and Hawaii, now customs districts of the United States. If, the bulletin says, the value of the merchandise brought from these islands in 1905 be added to the bureau's statement of imports from foreign countries, the grand total for 1905 would be $1,234,000,000.

The increase in importations is distributed through all classes and practically all articles of merchandise. Food stuffs increased $84,000,000, a gain of 45 per cent.; manufactures increased $81,000,000, or 77 per cent.; luxuries increased $76,000,000, or 90 per cent., and manufacturers' materials increased $303,000,000, or 117 per cent. These figures do not include merchandise from Hawaii and Porto Rico during 1905. If these were included, the increase in food stuffs would be about $134,000,000, or 70 per cent.

Raw silk importations increase about 100 per cent.; tin imports an increase of 200 per cent.; hides and skins, 80 per cent.; crude rubber, 90 per cent.; copper from $4,000,000 to $28,000,000, sugar from $78,000,000 to $151,000,000 (including $50,000,000 brought from Porto Rico and Hawaii), cotton manufactures of all kinds from $29,000,000 to $54,000,000, silk manufactures $25,000,000 to $33,500,000, cigars and cigarettes from $1,750,000 to about $4,000,000. In addition to this $2,666,000 worth of cigars and cigarettes were received from Porto Rico last year. Wines, spirits and malt liquors increased from $10,000,000 to about $18,000,000, and diamonds from $8,333,000 to $30,500,000.

$3,000,000,000 IS RECORD

Government Announces That American Commerce Gained Over $100,000,000 in the Year 1905.

Washington.—The foreign commerce of the United States approaches surprisingly near to the $3,000,000,000 point in the calendar year 1905, according to a report issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

"The total imports and exports of merchandise," the report says, "is $2,806,000,000, against $2,307,000,000 in 1900, an average increase of $100,000,000 a year.

"If the $2,806,000,000 of foreign commerce in 1905 were added to the figures of trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, formerly foreign territory, and included in our statements of foreign trade prior to 1901, the total would approximate $2,900,000,000 or about $660,000,000 more than five years ago, and $1,200,000,000 more than ten years ago.

"Another notable characteristic of the year's foreign trade is the fact that the exports in December were practically $200,000,000, the largest month's exportation in any year prior to that time being that of December, 1904, when the total was $174,819,566.

"The import record for 1905 is also in excess of that of any preceding year, being for the 12 months ended with December $1,179,358,846, against $1,035,909,190 in 1904. The growth of imports, while not rapid, has been steady, and continues to be so, keeping pace, approximately, with the growth of population.

"The commerce with the noncontiguous territory of the United States also makes a new high record for 1905. It will amount to about $130,000,000 in value, against a little less than $100,000,000 last year."

FIREMAN GRABS AN EAGLE

While Engine Is Speeding Along at Rapid Rate Bird Is Snatched Into Captivity.

Denver, Col.—The fireman and engineer who took the Rocky Mountain limited out of here the other morning captured an immense American eagle as it was flying in the air. The experience is probably unique in railroading.

The unfortunate king of birds will spend the remainder of his days in satiating the wondering gaze of the crowds at City park. The eagle measures seven feet and four inches from tip to tip.

When nearing Limon the engine crew noticed the bird flying low and straight ahead of the train. The train was then traveling at from 60 to 65 miles an hour, and if it did not change its course it was evident that the eagle would be overtaken. The bird was on the left side and as the engine flashed by the fireman reached out and grabbed the bird by a leg and pulled it into the cab. With the aid of the engineer the big fellow was downed and tied, but it took quite a fight.

EAT GLASS BEADS.

A GOTHAM SCIENTIST FEEDS THEM TO HIS PATIENTS.

Digestive Test in This Manner of Experiments—Gleans Information Concerning Fishbone's Action in Stomach.

New York—Prof. Max Einhorn, of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, has been feeding a number of New Yorkers on glass beads to find out how much they are behind the African ostrich in the matter of digestion.

The professor's extraordinary series of experiments, now just concluded, show that beafsteak and potatoes, the standard diet in this city, are harder to digest than is generally supposed. Other curiosities of digestion were also brought to light.

Prof. Einhorn chose small porcelain or glass beads for his experiments. At first he tried to coat the beads with the essence of various articles of food, but had to give that plan up. Several weeks ago he conceived the plan of "loading" the beads with solid foodstuffs by drawing them through the opening in the bead and tying them on with a silk thread.

To test the work of the digestive fluids in the stomach only Prof. Einhorn fed the "loaded" beads to his subjects by inclosing them in gelatine capsules with a long silk thread attached. The subject then swallowed the encapsuled bead, which was pulled up again after an interval of from four to six hours. I nthis way the extent of the gastric digestion was easily estimated. Other loaded beads were fed to the subjects without any thread attached.

Among the articles inserted in the beads were catgut, raw tendons, raw and boiled beef, raw chicken skin, raw and boiled potato, raw potato skins, apples, fishbones, wax, parafin, stearic acid, suet and mutton fat.

According to Prof. Einhorn these experiments proved that in the average healthy New Yorker both catgut and fishbones were digested in the stomach, whereas boiled or raw beef, raw chicken skin and raw as well as boiled potatoes did not disappear altogether in the stomach. The raw chicken skin and the raw muscle fibre disappeared further on, but the tendons was not digested at all. It was the same way with potato skin. Mutton fat remained unchanged in the stomach, but disappeared through chemical action later on.

The ease with which New Yorkers digest fishbones is taken to indicate they are descended from fishlike ancestors, of which there are several large examples in the aquarium.

HIS MECHANICAL FIGURES.

Connecticut Farmer Has "Dummies" Which Go Through Characteristic Movements on Platform.

Clinton, Conn.—Charles Coe, who lives in Killingworth, has arranged a curious set of life size mechanical figures, which are near Mr. Coe's farm. These figures all work on eccentrics attached to the water wheel. They are made to go through characteristic movements.

There are eight of these figures and they cover a space of some 25 feet. There is an old negro mammy, who is beating time to her husband's fiddle. This fiddle is strung with wires and is heard to some distance on a windy night. There are two pickaninnies swinging, and there are two boys teetering on a board. There is also an old man sawing wood.

These figures are made chiefly out of natural crooks of wood which Mr. Coe got from his woods, and they are all dressed in appropriate costumes and all work together with precision. They form a queer spectacle and many come to see them.

IS A FAMILY OF PIONEERS.

Six Living Brothers and Sisters, Youngest of Whom Is 74—Average Age 81 Years.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Crecelius family, living in Grunday county, near Conrad, claims that its members collectively make up the oldest family in the United States.

The average age of the Crecelius family is 81 years, and the total ages of the six children aggregate 486 years. The members of the family are as follows: Mrs. Mary Crecelius Bartles, of Conrad, aged 92; Adam Crecelius, of Conrad, 76 years; George Crecelius, of Conrad, 77 years; Mrs. Phoebe Melton, of Marshalltown, 85 years; David W. Crecelius, of New Amsterdam, Ind., 83 years; Harrison Crecelius, also of Indiana, 74 years.

The seventh member of the family died at the advanced age of 83 years. Adam Crecelius is a bachelor.

Growth of Camera Habit.

Thirty years ago a camera was a rarity. The enthusiast who possessed one carried a mountain of traps afield and smothered in a tent during his tedious manipulation of the wet plates. Last year the United States alone made 300,000 cameras, working with mere pressure of a bulb or button, and the photographic business reached the respectable commercial total of $20,000,000.

Rare White Robin.

A bird of extraordinary plumage was displayed in Nashville, Tenn., being an almost all white robin, killed by J. E. Johnson, near Leeville. The only part of the bird that was of the natural coloring of the robin was the breast, the body, head, wings and tail being as white as a dove.

SHIPS BRIDES TO CANADA.

Salvation Army Starts Matrimonial Bureau—First Cargo of Girls Has Left England.

London.—To its multifarious agencies the Salvation Army is adding that of a matrimonial bureau on a great scale.

This far reaching decision was taken at a conference of officials in London recently: "We believe that the time has arrived when the army can be of useful service in this respect to the entire world," said Mr. Coombs, territorial commissioner, whose headquarters are in Toronto, Canada, in making the announcement.

Work began forthwith. Fifty marriageable young women left London for Canada on the first emigrant steamer, Kensington, and others followed soon afterward.

"There are 10,000 men, at least, in Canada waiting for brides," said Maj. Morris, deputy secretary for emigration.

According to Col. Lamb, head of the emigration department in London, the Salvation Army acts as chaperon.

"We intend," he said, "to see that a young girl is given a proper introduction and placed in the right society; in fact, to do the practical thing in a common sense fashion.

"When a girl has a proposal she can have proper advice. If she asks we shall inquire into the character and pedigree of her suitor."

The officials will arrange such entertainments as garden parties and harvest festivals to allow the men from the western plains to meet the young women.

In the meantime great quantities of letters from girls with matrimonial proclivities are being received by the Salvation Army. Whether or not this is due to the alleged decline of love making, or to the strong feminine love of romance which finds freer play across the wide ocean and wind-swept plains, the officials have not decided.

FISHING IN SALT WATER.

Commission to Regulate It on the New Jersey Coast Appointed by Governor.

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Stokes has appointed a committee to investigate the subject of salt water fishing and to report to the legislature a suitable plan for the regulation of this business and sport. The commission is created by a resolution recently introduced in the legislature by Senator Wood McKee, of Passaic county. The members of the committee will have a meeting at the statehouse soon, when opportunity will be given for all phases of the subject to be ventilated.

The subject has been ventilated many times before, but on occasions the commission always has been composed largely of men interested in mendaden fishing. This time it is believed that an equal show will be given the hook and line fishermen.

Ocean county borders upon Barnegat bay, the great fishing resort of New Jersey, and Senator Shinn's constituents are made up largely of hotel and cottage owners, fishermen and boatmen, all of whom would benefit by the enactment of a law to permit the edible fish to come up into the bay instead of being scooped up by the menhaden fishers and ground into fertilizers, or by pound nets and held in cold storage for months at a time in order that prices may not be lowered in Philadelphia and New York.

Jersey line fishermen, as well as thousands of sportsmen from other states, have for years been demanding a law that will give them protection from the menhaden and pound fishers, and they are hopeful that such a law will be the outcome of this year's commission and its work.

HONOR FOR DEAD SAILORS

Handsome Bronze Tablet to Be Erected in Memory of Mariners Who Were Killed on U. S. S. Bennington.

San Francisco.—A handsome tablet in memory of the dead of the United States ship Bennington in the disaster in San Diego harbor July 21 last is being made at the Mare Island navy yard. When completed it will be placed in St. Peter's chapel at the naval station. The chapel has a fine collection of memorial tablets, many of which have been given by the families of deceased naval officers, and many beautiful memorial windows have also been unveiled during the past year. Not the least beautiful of these tablets will be the one now in preparation in memory of the sailors who lost their lives as a result of the Bennington disaster. It is to be cast in bronze, three by five feet in dimensions. The Angel of Death is represented seated on one side of the tablet, her arm stretched out over a scroll on which is inscribed the following: "In memory of the 65 who were killed on July 21, 1905, by an explosion aboard the United States gunboat Bennington in the harbor of San Diego. In the line of duty and under the flag they served so well they died as heroes die.

"The mourning nation honors their names forever and Death's Angel enfolds them with her wings."

Below the tablet when it is placed in the chapel of the navy yard will be a plate on which will be engraved the names of Ensign Newman K. Perry and the 64 enlisted men in whose memory the tablet is given.

Natives Won't Work.

A scientist who has just returned from the Philippines takes a gloomy view of the natives. He says they won't work because they don't have to. Queer fellows those natives.

LIVES ON WOOD DIET.

WORKHOUSE INMATE RELISHES IT IN FINE-CUT FORM.

Englishman Looks Like Human Ostrich to Fellows—Declares Chips Are an Especial Delicacy—Receives Medical Attention.

London.—Without wishing to start a tropical correspondence it is conceivable that Newton would have discovered the laws of gravity by other means if the legendary apple had not happened to fall at that particular moment. He could hardly have avoided doing so, for instance, if he had taken up skating.

In the case of John Maginn, however, sometime inmate of Mile-end workhouse, and, like Newton, prophet of a new discovery, fate seems to have played a larger part.

For had John Maginn not been put to work in the woodshed of the workhouse it is conceivable that his great discovery might have been delayed for some centuries—nay, perhaps never have been discovered, and Maginn been spared many severe internal pains which he must undoubtedly have suffered in the early experimental stages.

But these be vain imaginings while the great discovery is still unannounced.

It is that Mr. Maginn has found that it is possible for the human body to subsist on wood. Perhaps in the somewhat unusual circumstances his own words on the subject are best. In a letter to the Times he says:

"Working in the firewood department I have discovered that common deal wood is a valuable food and medicine if cut small and eaten. Brown bread is not in it for its tonic and invigorating effect."

At once a Leader representative, who is, by the doctor's orders, unfortunately limited to four square meals a day, posted off to Mile-end, but he was too late.

The night before Mr. Maginn had risen upon a wind of prophecy and with a tin box of firewood tablets in his wallet had taken his discharge and issued forth into the darkling night to spread his great idea abroad and to find disciples.

But though he has, alas! gone, there are those remaining who witnessed the birth and progress of the great discovery and who can certainly tell some remarkable stories concerning it.

One or two old acquaintances who were questioned assert that Maginn's remarkable powers first came to light through a strange shortage being noticed in the wood department. Bundles of firewood seemed to disappear in a mysterious way and at the same time Maginn was seen to be putting on weight at a remarkable pace.

It was not, however (at least so the tale goes), until he was actually seen slipping some pieces of wood into his ordinary fare that the real state of affairs was discovered.

After that, so far as the other inmates were concerned, Maginn became the human ostrich, the man with the iron stomach and the whole of the other Barnum freaks rolled into one.

So far as Maginn himself was concerned, bundles of firewood were what he really fancied. As a special delicacy nothing pleased him better than a piece of old oak wainscoting or a railway sandwich, though the latter frequently gave him nightmare. And now Mr. Maginn is in the workhouse infirmary, where he will receive the careful attention of the medical staff.

CHURCHES' DISPLAY ADS.

A Remarkable Evangelistic Effort Being Made in Clinton, Ia.—"Clinton for Christ" Is Slogan.

Clinton, Ia.—Clinton is the scene of a religious awakening under direction of prominent pastors. Cottage prayer meetings are being held and the culmination of the movement will come at the close of the Lenten season, when great revivals, led by noted revivalists, will be held in several of the churches.

Printer's ink is being used unsparingly by the leaders in the movement and the pastors all report that the newspaper advertising has done much to bring the people out to the cottage meetings and to the Sunday church services. Display advertising is used extensively. Hardly a day passes that a large advertisement does not appear.

"Clinton for Christ" is the slogan of the association and a circular letter has been issued calling upon the people to appear as "witnesses in the trial of Christ" and saying that a dozen signs point to a religious awakening in the city.

A. P. Barker, judge of the district court; Rev. R. S. Rathbun and Dr. W. Burns Ryder, a prominent physician, are members of the evangelistic commission, which is in direct charge. The movement began early in January and is not expected to reach its climax until late in April or early in May.

Famed Meteorite Sold.

The famous Willamette, Ore., meteorite has been sold to a New York scientist who will present it to the American Museum of Natural History. The price paid was $20,60?, which is said to be the highest amount ever given for a meteorite. The huge mass of ore is one of the best meteorites ever discovered, weighing about 15 tons. It was found near the banks of the Tualitan river in Clackamas county, Oregon. After its discovery it was the object of litigation among those who claimed to have found it.

BAD POETRY ANNULS WILL.

Testator's Mind Declared Unsound Because of Lame Lines—Case to Be Appealed.

Alton, Ill.—Because J. B. Gould wrote poor poetry and signed his name to it a jury at Alton set aside his will and decided that he was incapable of devising his property.

The case has attracted considerable attention in Illinois on account of the prominence of the people involved. When Mr. Gould died his will was read, and it was found that he had given all the real estate of which he was possessed to Mayor Ed. Beall and the latter's son, J. W. Beall.

The heirs of the dead man protested and carried the matter into the courts. They alleged that the Bealls had exercised undue influence over the decedent and that his mind was not clear at the time he signed his name to the document.

When the case came up in the courts at Alton the witnesses for the heirs testified that they were of the opinion Mr. Gould was of unsound mind, judging from the character of the poetry to which he had been signing his name and having published in the papers.

The case was hard fought and the jury wrangled over a verdict for 24 hours before it reached a decision. It was decided that the will should be set aside, the jury agreeing with the heirs that the quality of the alleged poetry stamped the decedent as a man of unsound mind.

When informed of the verdict Mayor Beall said he would appeal the case to the supreme court. He contended that the poetry was not so bad as some he had read and he indignantly denies that either he or his son exercised undue influence over Mr. Gould.

RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION.

Government Statistics Show That Investment Per Mile Has Grown to $64,265.

Washington, D. C.—A special statistical report of the interstate commerce commission shows that railway capitalization has very rapidly increased during the last few years. The total capitalization for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $9,894,625,239, or $59,729 per mile. Three years later it increased to $10,566,865,771, or $59,160 per mile, while in 1904 it had grown to $13,213,124,679, or $64,265 per mile.

An improvement likewise is noted in the dividend paying ability of railway stocks. In 1893 the per cent. of stock paying dividends was 38.76 on $1,509,600,846, or an average rate of 5.58 per cent. of stock paying dividend paying stock. In 1904 the per cent. of stock paying dividends was 57.47 on $3,643,427,319, or an average rate paid on dividend paying stock of 6.09 per cent. The amount paid in dividends in 1904 was $221,941,049.

As regards freight rates, the statistics show that estimating the amount of freight revenue at the average rate of 95.2 cents per ton, the rate of 1899, the amount of freight revenue for the year ending June 30, 1904 was $1,247,024,005.

HAS SIX PUPILS; ONCE 55.

Teacher's Enforcement of Vaccination Law Breaks Up School at Brogueville, Pa.

York, Pa.—The attendance at the public school at Brogueville, in the southern part of York county, has been reduced from 55 to six pupils. This is due to the attempt of Dr. Dixon to enforce the vaccination laws in York county.

The teacher, Miss Iceline Doran, was threatened with the revocation of her certificate if she permitted students to attend school without being vaccinated, and accordingly refused admittance to all but six. This has demoralized the school and the teacher is surrounded by empty benches.

Many of the patrons of the school blame Miss Doran, while others are very bitter against the health officer. They declare that the school may suspend before they send their children back again.

POTATO EYES ARE MAILED.

Method That Is Being Adopted by the Seedsmen—Cheap, with Results Sure.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Many of the seedsmen will, this spring, mail potato eyes put up in plaster, so that they will reach planters in good shape. The eyes are taken out of the tubers with a knife made expressly for that purpose, which carries a pretty good sized piece of the potato. They are quite sure to grow, and make a fair crop, regardless of the small beginning. This is a cheap means of getting started in new varieties or of obtaining pure stock from some of the standard varieties.

One hundred eyes, assorted to include a half dozen sorts, may be ordered packed in one box. These will cost about one dollar, with charges prepaid. The cost is hardly worth mentioning when compared to the advantage of having some pure stock of known varieties. They are not mailed until danger of freezing is past.

Will of Three Words Is Valid.

The shortest will on record was declared valid by the probate division of the London court of chancery. The testator, who was stricken with paralysis, had asked for a piece of paper and written, "All to mother," meaning his wife, whom the courts have now declared entitled to his large estate.

MILLIONAIRE TOILER

NEW JERSEY SILK WEAVER FALLS HEIR TO $1,000,000.

Working at Eight Dollars Per Week as Foreman in Plant When Joyful News Arrives from Ireland—Plans Celebration.

New York.—The happiest silk weaver that ever wove silk is Robert Hughes, of Garfield, N. J., who has received word that he has fallen heir to $1,000,000.

Hughes is 48 years old and has never known anything but the hardest kind of toil. He came to America from Ireland when he was a boy, and as he grew up he learned the silk weaver's trade. Day after day he toiled, with but few pleasures and no prospect, so far as he could see, of ever bettering his condition.

Like all men of his trade, he was peculiarly the slave of his business, for when work fell slack he dared not take employment at rough-and-ready jobs; for hard work never fails to make one's fingers stiff and rough, and it is absolutely necessary for silk weavers to keep their fingers soft.

By virtue of intelligence and industry Hughes was promoted to be a foreman. His pay was $8 a week. He managed to keep his head above water and bought a little house. Day after day he went to the mill and there toiled all day long, spinning fineries for the adornment of the rich. Seemingly this was to be his fate until the end of the last chapter.

But he received a formidable looking letter written in a clerkly hand on legal paper. The writers, a firm of solicitors of Belfast, Ireland, begged to inform "Robert Hughes, Esquire, of the town of Garfield, state of New Jersey," that he was one of the three heirs of John Hughes, Esquire, leaving a fortune of £600,000, equivalent to $3,000,000.

Mr. Hughes directed in his will that his estate be divided equally among the children of his deceased brothers, two of whom are living in Ireland, the third being Robert Hughes, of Garfiel

The silk weaver was dazed. His wife, a modest little woman, was dazed, too. They had both heard of bunko-letter writers, and they feared there might be some trick. So Robert took the letter to City Attorney A. D. Sullivan, of Passaic, who said that the letter seemed genuine and he would take care of Robert's interests.

Robert finished his daily stint of weaving, went home and ate a joysome supper with his wife, and then went out to make a festal evening for many worthy friends, that they might rejoice with him.

"Don't think I'm excited, now," he said, "for I am not. I am only happy to hear the good news. Do you blame me?

"I tell you I never expected such a thing as this. I was only a boy when I left Ireland. We heard very little from the relatives at home, though father always said Uncle John was rich. I never saw Uncle John nor heard from him until the letter came telling me I'm a rich man." Phew! No more hard work, glory to God! I've worked hard all my life and I intend to take it easy now.

"And will I go to Ireland to live? I will not. The United States was good enough to give me a living and its going to be god enough for me to spend my money in."

BIG INCREASE IN DEATHS.

More Road Passengers and Employes Are Killed in 1905 Than in Previous Year.

Springfield, Ill.—During 1905 there was a great increase in casualties to passengers carried by the railroads of Illinois, according to the annual report of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners.

During 1905 66 passengers were killed on Illinois railroads, an increase of 41 over 1904, while 297 employes were killed. Seven hundred and seven passengers were injured, as compared with 245 in 1904, and 3,270 employes were injured. The total mileage of steam railroads in the state is 11,365 miles, not including 415 miles of industrial tracks. Increase in main lines during 1905 is 107 miles.

A rule adopted by the commission some time ago to prevent interurban tracks from crossing steam roads at grade is given in the report, and the board says that many applications for grade crossings have been refused. The board advocates a block system on all railroads. The number of persons employed on Illinois railroads in 1905 was 115,447, an increase of 9,617 over 1904.

The commission appeals for closing frogs for the protection of trainmen. The total mileage of electric roads, both surface and elevated, is 762 miles, an increase during the year of 176 miles, and these roads carried 162,549,535 passengers.

Not Cut for Such a Deal.

A car cleaner at Camden, N. Y., found a package of bills amounting to $5,000 on the hat rack of a car while he was at his work, and at once turned it in to the lost articles department of the railroad. It is plain that this man was not cut out for high finance.

Russia Plans Insurance.

The Russian government is planning a system of life insurance. Russia needs nothing so much as life insurance against the arbitrary and cruel reactionary satraps who have been killing people with or without provocation.

STEP TOWARD CANCER CURE

Formation of Hen's Egg Gives Experimenters Clew to Solution of Baffling Problem.

London.—The result of investigations in the last few days shows that the trypsin treatment of cancer is most hopeful, especially as a preventive of recurrence after the first operation. The principal discoverer of the treatment is Dr. Shaw Mackenzie. He has had a number of cases under treatment during the last two years and arrived at his results clinically. Another investigator is Dr. Beard, of Edinburgh, who evolved the theory of embryologically.

The prevailing view is that the hen is supposed to produce the egg from tissue. Beard says this is not so. The fertilized egg is the product of the union of sperm and egg, which gives rise to trophoblast of larvae. In man the chorion is capable of indefinite cellular increase.

Mackenzie's treatment in a number of inoperable cases has given striking results. It consists in the hypodermic injection of a two per cent. solution of trypsin as near the cancerous growth as possible, pancreatic preparations being given freely internally with a sugar diet, and also purified oxgall. The treatment necessarily is prolonged. The normal disappearance of the trophoblast sometimes is quick, but often exceedingly slow. The treatment received remarkable confirmation by the experimental cure of mice by Jensen while he was pursuing his inquiries.

VICTORY BRINGS A BRIDE.

Girl Marries Hero of Football Game After Star Playing—Wed Same Day.

Philadelphia.—Cupid's hand in the winning of a football game was discovered when the marriage of Miss Anna Taylor, of 2456 Amber street, and J. William Martin, of 1505 Wanamaker street, was made known.

Martin is a former Princeton student and a football player of renown. He was playing fullback on the Overbrook team last fall, but was slightly injured, and when the final game with the Glen Hills Athletic association came on the last Saturday in November he was in the lineup, although he went to Glen Mills to see the contest, taking Miss Taylor along.

At the end of the first half the score was 6-0 in favor of Glen Mills.

"Oh, I want to see Overbrook win," said Miss Taylor.

"Well, I feel like playing," said Martin. "If I go in and win this game, will you marry me?"

Miss Taylor had heard Martin ask this question before, and had postponed her answer, but now she assented, with the given condition.

With this reward to spur him on Martin went in the lineup and played the game of his life, making two touchdowns in plunging plays. After the contest he and his sweetheart went to Wilmington and were married the same evening.

GALA DAY 48 HOURS LONG.

On Board Troopship Sherman, Hailing from Manila, New Year's Is Observed Twice.

San Francisco.—New Year's day, according to calendars used in this part of the globe, occurs only once a year. According to the calendar and log of the army transport Sherman there must have been some double dealing by Father Time, for New Year's day happened twice on board the troopship.

The Sherman, which has just returned from Manila, crossed the one hundred and eightieth meridian on the first of January, and in reckoning time Capt. Bruguiere was compelled to set his clocks back 24 hours. So New Year's greetings on board the troopship were prolonged for 48 hours. Old Sol had two peeps at the transport as it hung in the balance between the old year and the new. Passengers on the Sherman formed a double set of resolutions and doubt exists as to wnich set is binding. Capt. Bruguiere has been asked to allay all doubts, but he states that he is not a "sea lawyer" and refuses to act.

FISH SENT TO ARGENTINA.

Duluth Hatchery Makes Second Shipment of Lake Superior Trout Eggs to South America.

Duluth, Minn.—Superintendent S. P. Wires, of the United States fish hatchery in Duluth, has shipped 100,000 Lake Superior trout eggs to the Argentine Republic, where they will be hatched and then planted in the waters of the lakes and streams in the foothills of the Andes.

This is the second shipment, and the sending of Lake Superior trout fry to that country has been proved successful. The consignment sent to Argentina a year ago has flourished. The loss, as reported by E. A. Tulin, national fish culturist of Argentina, was only four per cent. Mr. Tulin, who was formerly in charge of the United States fish hatchery at Leadville, Col., asked for a second consignment from Mr. Wires. Mr. Tulin says that the waters in the foothills of the Andes are well adapted to the propagation of the Lake Superior trout.

Own the Country.

A New York minister says that the colored men own the United States. It must be admitted, then, that they make very reasonable and liberal landlords, considering the degree of freedom enjoyed by the whites.

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SHAMS.

While there is a great deal of shamming going on in this country and especially in this city, The Bee is of the opinion that the shams should be doing something that will tend to improve the condition of the people. Of all the shams in any community, the Temperance Sham is the most boisterous and less effective and more destructive. There are all kinds of offenses committed, brutality perpetrated upon a helpless people, but the only offenses that seem to demand the attention of the Temperance sham is whiskey drinking and the selling of the same. In the eyes of temperance advocates the drinking of whiskey is paramount. Some, if not all of them, believe or are made to believe that closing saloons will put a stop to drunkenness. Suppose drunkenness is stopped, what is to be done with other graver crimes committed upon a helpless people, for instance, the colored people?

The next dangerous sham is the religious sham. Men who pretend to advocate morals under the guise of a minister of the gospel? Above all shams, The Bee is of the opinion that these are as dangerous to a household, a church or a community as the temperance sham. A number of these shams are famous in making spectacular demonstrations. They play to the galleries like sham politicians. Who are now endeavoring to deceive a community. The sham politician is a grafter. Such an exhibition was exhibited a few days ago. A class of sham politicians declared that they have organized the Republican party in the District. Respectable Republicans are warned against these grafters. They don't represent anything or any body. This city is a dumping ground for shams. These shams are disgraced, ostracised and expelled from their own states and communities and find their way to this city and the first thing they do is to set up show organizations on paper and declare themselves "we, the people." It is about time for the intelligent citizen to beware of this class of grafters and Shylocks. They are dangerous in any community. Many of them do not haven't sense enough to represent an intelligent body of people. This class of shams never work. They resent an intelligent body of people. This class of shams never work. They live upon the charity of a good and easy class of people. The ambitious citizen who may have political aspirations is often fooled and deceived by this class of shams. There is also the business schemer, who has all kinds of inventions that will bring to the pockets of the "live easy" citizen millions. Every invention he declares, like Col. Mulberry Sellers, will bring millions. Haven't the Washington people been deceived long enough? Haven't they been robbed of their hard earned cash often enough? Take warning then and especially watch the political "faker" who springs up every four years. They will declare that they hold the city vote in the palm of their hand; in fact they could not lead an incarcerated criminal who had been given his freedom, from the work house. Some individuals have an idea that they are great and have the political power to do great things. In the several departments of the government you will find negro shams—men who were appointed to office by virtue of their being colored men. To-day many of these men, if not all, are pretending to be white men and women. The departments should discharge these shams until they are identified. The moment the colored race eliminates the shams the better off the race will be. Shams in any community or among any race of people are dangerous. Get rid of the SHAMS. They are in Church as well as in State.

The social circle is infested with them. Societies and organizations are ruined by these individuals. Banks are wrecked and governments are overthrown. The city of Washington above any other city contains more shams than any other city in the United States. Many of the best citizens give way to them because they are easily fooled. They have more to say and are more prominent in the affairs of the city than the respectable citizens. You will find them in the Sunday school as well as in the pulpit.

THE CLANSMAN

tom dixon's play, the Clansman, has been demanding the attention of theatregoers this week at the Columbia. The press comments from two of the leading papers in the city, the Star and Post, will give the reader of The Bee what the opinion of the cultured people is of the play. The cultured and educated class of white people who attend the Columbia have a very high regard for respectability. If such a play as the Clansman had been presented at one of the second or third-class theatres in this city, where the common white people go, it would have met with approval. There is as much difference between a cultured and educated class of people as there is between diamonds and silver. The very best class of white people attend the Columbia Theatre. There are other theatres in the city that are patronized by the poor white trash, who declare themselves too good to associate with colored people and indeed the colored people, that is some of them, are just as particular with whom they associate as the best class of white people.

A cultured white man or woman is not afraid of the colored man or woman thrusting himself or herself in company where he or she is not wanted. tom dixon's idea and motives of presenting the Clansman are to prejudice the white people against the colored people by pretending to show what the colored politician demanded or what he was asking for or seeking after the reconstruction period. Every sensible person knows that the slave could be trusted with his master's family. Every Southern white man knows that no educated colored man, no matter what his position was or what office he held, would have demanded the hand of a Southern white man's daughter. The educated and cultured white people in this country know that the conditions that tom dixon wishes to present in the Clansman never existed in the South. It is an infamous lie that only could have been the conception of a diseased brain. The Clansman is a libel upon the colored American and the faithful black allies whose loyalty and patriotism have been tested. The Southern white people have repudiated this foul defamer. The cultured people at the Capital of the Nation have hissed the author and the sentiment of his play. The American white man and woman of culture know that no man, no matter what his station in life is, would dare to invade the sacred precincts of their household without their permission unless he stealthily enters in the day time when the inmates are out, or in the night time when they are asleep. The Clansman. The Clansman like its author will soon be placed among the archives of forgetfulness. The index to which its whereabouts may be directed will be like tom dixon, blotted out of existence. When the Clansman leaves this city it will never return again and the rev. tom dixon will be counting his gains in one of the apartments that is so beautifully described by Dante.

GET TIRED.

Political conventions among colored men have never amounted to anything. Many of them are called to enable the small man, who is at the head, to obtain free advertisement. The great troble with the modern agitator and those who call conventions is, they get tired after their first meeting and you hear on more of them. Washington is the great political center for agitation among the so-called statesmen. There is nothing more ridiculous than to see these local statesmen attempting to teach the people sense which they don't possess. That is, the teachers. Many of them have assumed the responsibility of restorng to the people in the South, that is, the colored people, their political rights. Our information is that these disfranchised people are doing better and can show more property than those negroes in the North who are asking for a reduction of Southern representation. The Bee suggests to these local statesmen the importance of asking Congress to stop "Jim Crow" cars from entering the city. There are hundreds of people in the alleys who are in need of civilization, while and colored. First find out the cause of disease and then you will be able to cure it. Find out why "Jim Crow" cars enter this city and then go to Congress for legislation. Why have colored men South been disfranchised? That is the question. Who is responsible, Republicans or Democrats, or both? If both are responsible, get rid of them and support some other party. All theatres in this city have Jim Crow corners and yet the colored people will insist on patronizing them and the more stringent they are the more they appreciate it. They are insulted, kicked out; they call indignation meetings and then they get tired, sit down and rest and return again to their first love, the Jim Crow corner. Let us have more work and substantial results and less conventions with flowery speeches.

TRUE WOMANHOOD.

In another column of The Bee this week two articles are reproduced concerning Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, Kentucky. One is an editorial from the Western Recorder and the other from the Louisville Herald. One is concerning the speech of Miss Burroughs at the World's Baptist Conference held in England and the other is a school of industry. It can be seen by the Western Recorder that the lady said some mighty true things concerning the oppressors of the colored people South which seemed to be commended by all well thinking people. If there were one hundred women and men in this country who had the nerve and the sense to speak as this young woman has spoken and does speak, conditions would be changed. Miss Burroughs is the most gifted speakers in the United States. Her equal cannot be found upon the rostrum. She is doing more to mould sentiment among the thinking people than any speaker in public life. Many of her hearers may not agree with her, but nevertheless she is telling some mighty truths. The Kentucky Herald states that she has established an enterprise for women that will rival Tuskegee.

Miss Burroughs is at present one of the greatest female advocates of her race. There is nothing of a show to her. She is a noble woman. Full of vim, and enthusiasm, she strikes from the shoulder. She doesn't mince her words. She gives an honest expression to her thoughts, which will make her great and powerful.

IMPROVING WASHINGTON'S CONDITION.

The very many phases of life in Washington could be changed and made better. Conditions of health and modes of living in innumerable instances need changing.

It is very kind of the New York City Charity Organization to enter into three hundred other cities for the sole purpose of uplifting and improving the "housing and health" conditions of those cities.

It is gratifying or at least should be to know that New York city has perfected itself in its campaign against crime and vice, and is in a position to send sub-committees into three hundred other cities to improve them.

Washington is no exception when compared with other large cities, and yet to our minds New York city could do a still greater work by recalling all the sub-committees and putting them to work on the Manhattan Island. There is no city in the United States more in need of a "betterment of conditions in housing and health" than New York.

INDORSEMENT OF VERNON REFUSED.

From the Topeka Capital.

At a meeting in Guy's hall last night, the colored men of Topeka voted down a resolution indorsing the appointment of Prof. W. T. Vernon as Register of the Treasury. The meeting was attended by about seventy-five representative colored men of the city. Nick Chiles introduced the resolution favoring Vernon and men who attended the meeting say it was greeted with cat calls; that Chiles was the only man who voted for its adoption.

The information of The Bee is that no negro in the State of Kansas will indorse the other. It is quite natural for one successful colored man in the State to be opposed by the masses. There are knockers all over the country. Just why a man should be charged with an offense that is alleged was committed seven years ago, is strange. Somebody is behind the scene.

Why ladies should want to expose themselves is something strange, in view of the fact that Mr. Vernon has been entertained by governors, senators and high state officials in his state. Why were not these charges made then? The colored man is a peculiar animal. Exceptions, to be sure.

AARON P. PRIOLEN.

The case of Hon. Aaron P. Priolen was argued before the Election Committee of the House of Representatives. The first argument was made by Attorney Joseph H. Stewart of this city a member of the local bar. The other argument was made by Ex-Senator Thurston. If Mr. Priolen has a case and it is shown that he was honestly elected, the Republicans in the House should seat him. A man's color should be no bar to his being seated, and neither should his color seat him if he has not been fairly elected. The unjust prosecution of Mr. Priolen should be condemned by all fair-minded citizens in the United States. The methods used by Southern Democrats to get rid of representative colored men should be carefully scrutinized. The Bee congratulates both Mr. Stewart and Ex-Senator Thurston for their able defense in behalf of Mr. Priolen.

THE ANNEX

"The Annex" to the Jamestown Exposition received a severe jolt in the last issue of The Guardian. The grounds of objection to the "Development Company" and Giles Jackson are stated with force and precision, and we believe it is incumbent on Mr. Jackson to meet the issue raised squarely, if it is possible to do so, or else to retire from the field. The Bee has not examined the "Jim Crow Annex" to the Jamestown Exposition but if what Editors Murray and Trotter say of it is true, there is something "rotten in Denmark."

Why should the Excise Board be reduced to satisfy the thirst of temperance advocates?

If any school bill is to be adopted the Commissioners' bill is more acceptable.

The Republicans of Maryland should get together and harmonize their differences.

The Washington Post is being ably edited. There is not so much venom in it now against the colored man.

The Ohio Republicans may endorse Secretary Taft against the wishes of the Senators from that state, and should he be lucky enough to be nominated for the Presidency the negro will not vote for him. This is one time the colored vote will divide. Secretary Taft is a negro hater and the negro voter has no use for him. What is the matter with Faulkner, Dick, Spooner, Olmsded and such men? The colored voter has learned some sense and he will use it at the next election.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an editorial taken from The Washington Bee, which is about complete in every respect, a fine, sensible line of argument and full of truth. In our judgment, Editor Chase has struct the keynote and used it to good advantage. The editorial will be read by North and South, by white as well as black people, and if digested through the proper channel, it will root up a lot of evil destroyers. Editor Chase appeals to the thinking man and reasons in a purely patriotic way, and asks the question, "Do the meetings held in the North denouncing the Southern white men for disfranchising the negro do any good?" That question and sentence struck the issue square in the face. It only requires a moment's time to answer his question and answer it right. Again he speaks to the point when he says: "Let us stop complaining and go to work and teach the ignorant colored man, woman and child that they must first fit themselves for self-government before they will be permitted to handle the ballot."

One of the first principles of self-government is the right to vote without being molested. The negro as far as possible should acquaint himself with the laws of the country which would enable him to cast his vote to the best advantage. The negro who sells his vote likewise sells his whole interest as a citizen and the man making the race for office who buys votes will legislate and do everything possible against the negro if elected. Any man who cannot win on his merits is unfit for office. Machine politics will demoralize and wreck the government.

REV. A. J. HENRY.

Death of Noted Clergyman, Founder of Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Branches.

When on Monday morning, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Alexander Johnson Henry was stricken with apoplexy at his home, 8 Downing street, little hope was given of his recovery, and when he did regain consciousness he informed his wife that his life's work was ended and that he had been called to his reward. On Tuesday evening the end came, bringing sorrow to the hearts of his members also his numerous friends and co-laborers in the gospel ministry. The Rev. Mr. Henry was born in Maryville, Tenn., in 1854. For awhile he attended the Maryville College, later on graduating from the college and theological departments of Howard University, Washington, D. C. In 188d he was married to Miss Mary Ella Stone, of Goldsboro, N. C.

PRINCIPAL NOT SENTIMENT.

From the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Much of the loudly acclaimed friendship for the negro has found its basis purely and simply in sentiment. Sentiment effervescent and therefore of the most temporary sort. The sentiment has been a sort of fondness for the negro; it is not so much of a conscious appreciation of the negroe's real worth, his inalienable rights and the fact that he is an integral part of a common humanity, but a sentiment born of sympathy and pity.

MAKE THIS A DAY.

From Maxwell's Tailsman.

Make this a day. There is no gain
In brooding over days to come;
The message of today is plain,
The future's lips are ever dumb.
The work of yesterday is gone—
For good or ill, let come what may;
But now we face another dawn.
Make this a day.

Though yesterday we failed to see
The urging hand and earnest face
That men call Opportunity,
We failed to know the time or place;
For some great dead, what need to fret?
The dawn comes up a silvery gray,
The golden moments must be met,
Make this a day.

This day is yours; your work is yours;
The odds are not who pays your hire,
The thing accomplished—that endures,
If it be what the day require.
He who takes up his daily round,
As one new armored for the fray,
Tomorrow steps on solid ground,
Make this a day.

BETTER STAY SOUTH.

From the Liberator.

The people of Germantown permit negroes to go to school with their children but refuse to permit a negro to be buried in their cemetery. The Germantown Guide calls on the people to provide a cemetery where the negroes may be buried, and it is stated "unless something is done the bodies of the colored poor will be denied the right of a decent burial, for their disposal, of necessity, will be by means of the dissecting rooms of anatomical boards."

Wise negroes more and more understand that the South is the best place for them. Separate schools, separate churches, separate cemeteries develop race pride, race responsibility and will produce race distinctions based upon honesty and virtue.—News and Observer.

Our contention has been that the difference in the North and South is but a fanciful one. The North eats with him, and denies him work, only as the most abject meniel. The South persecutes his manhood rights, because he was once a slave. They continued always a slave. But a brighter day is dawning. At the pace in which race deterioration is moving the negro will soon be seen as he is and given credit for what he has done.

SUCCESS TO YOU.

From the Educator.

With this issue we pass our ninth milestone and begin volume X. We are profoundly grateful to our friends and subscribers, whose hearty support and friendly indulgence have inspired us on our way. We urge that all teachers, leaders and race-loving people lend their support this year, that we may be enabled to do more for the uplift of our race on all lines.

OUR EARNEST APPEAL.

From the Gazetteer and Guide.

The one growing evil that deters the progress of the race, is the so-called necessary evil of prostitution, and through that evil the maintenance of what might be termed, the leisure class among the men dependant upon vice practiced by the feminine sex to maintain them. The scarcity of house maids, etc., is caused by this evil. This is an evil that the unfortunate colored race has aped from the degenerate Anglo-Saxon, and his higher civilization on the grounds of a necessary evil. The negro has not reached that civilization whereby he can maintain such luxury. He must be the servant class in large numbers, but he or she will not follow this path, if vice is open, and they are protected by the law. If you will have the best servant, prohibit this vice, and legislate the leisure class of colored men to work or get out of town, and the servant problem will be solved. We understand in Buffalo some attenton is paid to this class by the present Mayor, J. N. Adam. This is our earnest appeal that this will be done.

THE SOUTHERN WORKMAN.

Hampton, Va.

The March number of the Southern Workman (published by the Hampton Institute Press) contains some strong editorials on Southern agriculture, educational progress in Virginia, negro farm labor from a Southerner's point of view and the need of a central board for the correlation of the rapidly increasing organizations for work among the negroes of Northern cities.

The leading article in this number is an appreciation of the character of General S. C. Armstrong, by Rev. Dr. Merriman, of Boston, under the title "Armstrong, the Christian Soldier." The portrait is strikingly true and vivid. Another strong and very suggestive paper is "What to Do with Our Boys," by Dr. Waring, the talented principal of the Colored High and Training School in Baltimore. The illustrated articles this month relate to the manners and customs of primitive people in Mexico, Southern Europe and Hawaii. The study of negro conditions in the South begun in February continues in this issue with a paper on Hanover County, Va.

MR. VERNON.

From Topeka Plaindealer.

The people of Kansas, white and colored, except a few renegades, endorse the confirmation of Mr. Vernon for Register of the Treasury. The opposition to him in this State amounts to but little, coming, as it does, from a class of colored men who in their own business have never made a success for the simple reason that their time has been spent meddling with the affairs of people who are succeeding.

NEGRO PROPERTY OWNERS IN HANOVER COUNTY, VA.

From Southern Workman.

Collectively the colored people make a good showing in Hanover along material lines. Colored men own considerable land and are often good farmers. The past year, for instance, a negro received the highest price for tobacco in the county. The following will give some idea of the size of the farms owned by colored people using Henry District as fairly typical of the county. Here there are 409 colored owners: 242 of them have less than 10 acres each; 109 have from 10 to 25 acres each; and 58 have over 25 acres; 23 of the last group range from 35 acres to 232 acres each. Out of a total of 289,332 acres in the county, exclusive of the town of Ashland, colored people own 20,307 acres. Of the total real estate of the county assessed at $1,741,167.44 negroes own $139,789.05. But their individual holding are in most cases to small to enable them to earn a living upon them alone in the present state of agriculture in the county. They either rent more land or work for larger landowners in addition to tending to their own crops. So far most of the efforts of the colored people at acquiring property have gone into land getting. They seem to have paid little attention to their houses. The absence of good houses is especially noticeable when the comparatively large land holdings are considered. Many of the older men do not seem interested in having better houses. Their homes are often unnecessarily small and bad. These conditions no doubt beget much of the crime and immorality usually charged to the colored people of this county. One of the greatest needs of the negroes of Hanover County is better homes.

The One Cent Savings Bank, owned and controlled by dark-skinned citizens at Nashiville, Tenn., has closed a successful year, their clearings being $5,126.84.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter went to Brooklyn, N. Y., last week.

Miss Mamie Hill, of Baltimore, is in the city visiting friends.

The Whist Circle was largely attended last Friday evening.

Mr. J. Mayer went to Columbus to attend the funeral of his uncle.

Rev. I. L. Thomas, former pastor of Asbury M. T. Church, has gone to Cuba.

Hon. F. A. Youman, who has been ill in his own interest, has returned to Kansas.

Miss Imogene Warmley was the guest of Miss Dormery while in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Alonza Silas, a government employee, is from San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. E. R. Carter, who attended the meeting of the directors of the Young People's E. C., has returned to his hame in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Howard E. Young, one of Howard University Medical graduates, is one of Baltimore's leading Pharmacists.

Rev. Davis of this city will serve the St. Mark's Church in Charleston, S. C., during Lent.

Register J. W. Lyons was made proud of a baby boy Wednesday morning. Mother and child are doing well.

Mr. L. H. Harris of 600 3d street S. W. left for Vicksburg, Miss., this week to attend the funeral of his friend Dr. Todd.

Mr. W. J. Yerby of Memphis, Tenn., is in the city the guest of Mr. Cohen.

The Bee meant to say last week that Dr. Harris of 600 3d street S. W. was an accomplished pharmacist.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris have returned to their home in Virginia, taking with them their daughter, Mrs. Davis who was sick.

The Young Men's Protective League held a meeting Wednesday evening and made preparations for a reception.

Mr. Henri Wood, a graduate of the Dental and Medical Departments of Howard University some years ago, died recently in Vicksburg.

Mr. Stewart M. Lewis and Mr. W. Scurlock have been elected delegates to the Young People's Congress. J. S. S. Corrothers will be on of the officers.

The Pan Cake Supper at the Clyde hotel Tuesday evening, February 27, was a success. Mrs. Alice Hall entertained the guests in her usual jovial manner.

Col. D. P. Dyer, U. S. District Attorney in Charles county, Mo., is here to appear before the Supreme Court in the interest of certain dark-skinned people, whose rights are questioned in a suit.

Prof. Joseph Wilson, who for ten years was leader of Shiloh choir, is now the director of Asbury choir. So far he has been very successful since the death of Prof. Bell.

Mr. Delancey C. Henry of Anacostia, D. C., will very shortly begin the building of a handsome cottage on Morris road, where he has purchased a fine building lot.

Rev. J. W. Howard, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, returned Monday last from Haverhill, Mass., where he went by special invitation to install Rev. D. Crosby as pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Haverhill. Dr. Howard was assisted in the installation exercises by Rev. I. Tolliver, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church of this city.

April 29th the choir of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, of which Rev. A. Wallace is pastor, under the direction of Prof. Joseph T. Newman, will render Dudley Buck's famuos "Christ, the Vistor." Prof. Newman is one of the most polished musical directors in the city.

SOCIAL CHIT CHAT.

The Young Ladies' Protective League is coming to the front April 1st. Don't laugh. The tickets are on the market.

Messrs. Edward Holland and J. Arthur James are wearing silk hats and are going behind a fast stepper.

Dr. H. W. Ball, the president of the Y. M. I. R. A., and A. Lincoln Alexander, vice-president, are working together and giving the boys a square deal.

Messrs. W. J. Singleton and Walter J. Adams are still under the care of skilful physiciains.

Mr. John R. Brown of the Treasury Department, is the ideal secretary of several organizations. Go on, John.

The Y. M. I. R. A. delivered the goods last Friday night.

Mr. Wm. McBeth of the War Department we are glad to state is out again, to the delight of his many friends.

The Banneker Relief will bow to its many friends April 20. Boys, be sure and be present.

Where will the annual sermon of the Y. M. P. L. be preached? We don't know, but it is drifting towards the South.

Mrs. Martha James is a graceful dancer.

The reception of the Young Men's Immediate Relief last week was largely attended. Both halls were crowded to their utmost capacity.

HOW THEY SMILED.

At the dinner tendered Prof. Booker T. Washington two years ago by the anti-Washington men, prior to the dinner one of the anties who had been most vigorous in his denunciations said to Mr. Washington that he had taken his (Washington's) advice and sent his daughter to the Armstrong Manual Training School under Dr. Bruce Evans. Mr. Washington gave the speaker a significant look because he could not do otherwise. Another individual told him that he never agreed with The Bee or Guardian and so far as he was concerned he had been misled. Another individual who had been vile in his attacks on the methods adopted by Mr. Washington told him that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to meet him and talk it over. The entire anti-Washington crowd ate crow, feathers and all. It was a most amusing gathering of anti-Washington men that he could not understand. There were new converts to the bread and butter brigade. How they all smiled is too amusing to the stand-patters.

NOT RECEIVED.

From the Evening Star.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., who travels with the company now producing "The Clansman" at the Columbia Theater, is by far the most interesting feature of the performance. He has the oratorical instinct, and his personality breathes the defiance of the natural born debater. At the moment when it is customary to call for the author of the play Mr. Dixon appeared before the curtain. The audience had not asked for him, but was glad to see him none the less. The applause had been frequent and vociferous, and some curiosity on Mr. Dixon's part to come out and have a square look at the crowd who was making the noise was quite justifiable. Mr. Dixon thanked the audience for its enthusiasm with all the modesty and grace of a young author, but in a few minutes his rhetoric found its natural militant swing and he called attention to the very deserved roastings which his play had hitherto received. He said it was a remarkable fact that his critics were all on the press and not in his audience. He proceeded to congratulate the assemblage before him upon its fairness and discrimination, when certain sibilant reminders reached him that he had been mistaken in assuming unanimity in his hearers' approval, and he brought his threatened lecture to a close.

The subject of the play is most unpleasant and appeals to the morbid curiosity which always draws a crowd when it becomes noised abroad that something objectionable is on exhibition. By a peculiar paradox the utter crudity of the work, both in structure and perormance, proves in a sense its salvation. People of intelligence are not likely to take it over-seriously, and those who find satisfaction in noisy demonstration are given abundant opportunity to express their personal views by the very elementary method of vigorous hand-clapping to signifying indorsement and hissing to indicate disapproval.

The play is a dramatized stump speech of a school long since departed. The method of portraying its character and incidents defeats its own intentions so far as the enlistment of

"THE CLANSMAN" BOISTEROUSLY RECEIVED AT THE COLUMBIA.

From The Post.

"The Clansman" evoked boisterous enthusiasm, mingled with hisses and groans at the Columbia Theatre and the greater part of the evening patrons of that eminently respectable playhouse had every incentive to imagine themselves in one of the minor theatres, surrounded by an emotional public, which is accustomed to share keenly the mental attitude of the characters on the stage.

Pent-up feelings were unleashed, and people accustomed to visions of lovely maidens gowned as Dresden shepherdesses, or rigged out in pink tights and resplendent bodices, thrilled and throbbed to the moving events of a genuine old fashioned melodrama embodying all the color and salient features that once shone luminously in "Dred," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Octoroon."

Only things were reversed and the premise transposed, and there was something in the nature of a novelty that made the whole piece seem like a dramatization of a contemporaneous essay on the negro question.

There was no call for Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., after the second act, and the rapturous applause was really intended for Nelse, a sample of the genuine post-bellum darky who remains loyal to his master. Nelse asks the carpetbag governor of South Carolina whether he really means that the negro is the equal of the white man, and in prompt response to the governor's affirmative, lays him low with a blow on the jaw without further apology for his presumption. The wild outburst that greeted this incident brought Mr. Dixon to the front of the curtain with a speech. The speech was a defence of the play, which has been assailed by the critics. These critics, said the author, were confined to the newspapers, and not apparent in the audience. In summing up, he said that his play represented conditions in the South as he know them.

Mr. Dixon asks us not to judge "The Clansman" as an ethical problem, but as a dramatic composition. If we are not permitted to distinguish the ethical from the dramatic aspects of his play, it would be interesting to know how that responsibility can be successfully evaded. It presents a forcible instance where an indifferent play, characterized by shallow definition of character, want of dramatic perspective and excess of conventional devices, is hailed with the most boisterous demonstrations of delight.

The applause and feverish enthusiasm are not, however, tributes to the play as a work of art—and every good play is a work of art—but to its ethics. The piece intrinsically, is no better, to say the best of it, than some of the lurid melodramas from the pen of Theodore Kremer; but when the author uses such incidents as the murder of little Flora at the hands of a negro brute, and the wooing of a white girl by a colored Adonis, he demolishes the dramatic perspective—the "optique du theatre," as the French say—and deals with brutally realistic facts which are bound to provoke hysteria in an audience. The fire and passion which such incidents engender are not bestowed upon legitimate dramatic effects, but upon the realistic devices of cheap melodrama, which tend to destroy the sense of illusion, which is the real charm of the theatre. The cruelty of the prize ring produces just such hysteria, and it is popular.

If the critics shed the gall of their sympathy is concerned, for the logic of the story is entirely on the side of the characters against whom its author's obvious purpose is to incense the spectators. And the denouement which relieves the fearful situation to which its logic has led up, is strained, conventional and devoid of argumentative significance. It may be that the fires of passion and hatred which this representation describes, still smoulder. Had this play possessed sufficient quality to command thoughtful consideration its effect would have been none other than to fan them into dangerous activity.

Mr. Dixon's books afforded material of value to students of this country's history, but the people before whom the play is presented are not students, or if such, they most assuredly resent the cheap trickery and shameless effrontery by which an appeal to the passions instead of to the reason is attempted. There is absolutely no topic which scientific discussion must not touch, and yet many such topics are forbidden in ordinary discourse. As a writer of books Mr. Dixon claims something of the consideration of a man who is earnestly and honestly trying to convey information. The play, however, descends abruptly to the level of an appeal to mere pruriency. People who enjoy being shocked will view it with satisfaction. The scenery is elaborate and the company on a par with those usually employed in melo-dramatic production of the ultra-sensational sort. pens in arraignment of the artistic qualities of "The Clansman" they are well within their jurisdiction, for it has no high artistic ideals, while ethically it is an anachronism.

But it is safe to predict that in spite of its shallowness and lack of real sentiment and sympathy, it will be patronized. It is as full of catch phrases as an egg is full of meat; it is well mounted, and, in the main, well played, even with the author omitting his curtain speech.

Georgia Welles was admirable as the heroine, and Sydney Ayres, barring a slight staginess in the earlier scenes, played the hero, Ben Cameron, with fire, passion and considerable discretion. Austin Stoneman, the fanatical abolitionist, who is called upon to put his faith in intermarriage to such severe test when the mulatto lieutenant governor asks for his daughter's hand in marriage, was consistently played, as was the role of Dr. Cameron, by Joseph Wheelock, Sr. The part of Lynch, the lieutenant governor, made a strong part of performance in the hands of Austin Webb, and two excellent studies in black were given by DeWitt C. Jennings as Nelse and by Mrs. Charles G. Craig, as Eve, Nelse's wife. Other roles were well played by Murry Woods, as the governor; John B. Hymer, as the colored sheriff; Joseph Woodburn, as Gus, a negro; little Flora, by Frances Shannon, and Aileen Goodwin, as Nellie Graham, a daughter of the South. The cast is a large one and efficient.

F. F. S.

YOUNG MEN'S IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

In September last Mr. Wesley Dent, a member of the Young Men's Immediate Relief, died and left a will and in it he directed how his property should be disposed of. The will was directed to Mr. David A. Clark, who was the president of the association. In the meantime a letter was sent to the association by Attorney Chase, who represented Dr. S. M. Pierre, thought the association to file the will. This letter was disregarded till a rule was served on the association to file the will, which was done. Dr. Pierre was appointed administrator C. T. A., after which he made a demand on the association to turn the money over to him as the administrator of Wesley Went. This was refused and in the meantime, Attorney Royal Hughes offered his services to defend the association without cost, but President H. W. Ball ignored this offer and employed Attorney Dickey, of the firm of Jefford & Dickey. Attorney Chase had an order passed in the Supreme Court giving the administrator C. T. A. authority to sue and collect the funds of the estate. At the trial before Justice Mills Dr. Pierre, the administrator, was represented by Messrs. Chase & Martin and the association by Mr. Dickey. The case was hotly contested by both sides and the demurrer which had been filed by the Attorney for the association was again argued by Attorney W. C. Martin, was overruled, and the case set for trial, which resulted in a judgment for Dr. S. M. Pierre. The Young Men's Immediate Relief Association is one of the largest benevolent associations in the city and it has a membership of over four hundred members.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

Sunday, March 4th, Dr. S. L. Corrothers commenced his anniversary services. The church is 50 years old. There were three services Sunday and each of them was well attended.

The church was very nicely decorated with gold ribbon and other decorations and made everything lively for the occasion.

The organizations of the church had rallies. One of the most remarkable events that has ever happened in Galbraith Church was that the smallest club raised the most money. The Ladies' Relief Club of Galbraith Church, Miss Grace Addison, president, being the one.

Monday evening there was an entertainment, the speakers for the occasion being Rev. Chestnut, Rev. Wiseman, Hon. J. C. Dancy and Rev. Corrothers. It was a very strange entertainment for Galbraith Church because of the overflow of female talent and there has never been an entertainment before without some female playing the greater part in it.

Rev. Corrothers organized a club known as the Preachers' Club. At Sunday morning service this club made its first showing bu the strength of the club will not be known until the final reckoning and it is said that it will lead.

There is some kind of an entertainment at the church each evening and it is worth the while for you to spend your unoccupied time by paying a visit if no more than to see the fine decorations.

SECOND BAPTIST.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, wife of Dr. Curtis, will address the Second Baptist Church Lyceum to-morrow, Sunday, at 3.30 P. M.

FALSE CHARGE BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. Dupree, Whose Throat Was Cut In Atlanta, Charged the Deed to a Negro, but Now Confesses that She Attempted Suiccide.

From the Reporter.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Nina May Dupree, the young woman whose throat was cut at the home of a well known citizen just outside of Atlanta some weeks ago, has confessed that she inflicted the injury upon herself. She was found unconscious in the home where she had worked on the return of the family from the city. She declared later that she had been attacked by a negro who had cut her throat. Posses were organized and search of the vicinity was made, but no trace was found of the alleged assailant. Mrs. Dupree went to the home of her mother in Alabama and a letter from her mother to the lady for whom Mrs. Dupree worked here brought the information of the the confession.

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Spring Furnishings

Big shipments of spring goods have been reaching us almost every day for some time past, and we have a host of new pieces of furniture, of new rugs and draperies, of new season's mattings and other home furnishings, that we want you to come in and criticise. You will find the patterns wonderfully varied and pretty, and you need hardly give a thought to the qualities, for we guarantee them absolutely. We cordially invite you to select whatever you wish from all this great stock, and settle the bills in small weekly or monthly amounts, without interest or any extra charge.

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CURIOUS LEGAL POINT.

Shall Cremated Corpse Pay Same Rate for Carriage as Body in Coffin?

Paris.—A curious case now before a French tribunal invokes a point which has not yet come up for legal settlement. A certain New York doctor, whose name thus far is withheld, recently accompanied a wealthy western American to Italy, where his patient after a lingering illness died.

In order to avoid the trouble and formalities of carrying the body to the United States in a coffin the doctor on his own authority had the corpse cremated. The ashes were placed in a small urn, which was then packed carefully and shipped as ordinary freight on which he paid the usual tariff according to weight.

The doctor landed on the American side all right, but the steamship company discovered his secret and demanded the price of carrying a dead body in a coffin, which amounts to nearly $150 more than the doctor paid for the urn's transportation. This he refused and the case must be decided at Paris, since it was at a French port that the urn was shipped. The impression here is that the company will lose the case.

TO DUPLICATE EVERY GUN.

Precaution That Is Deemed Necessary by the Naval General Board.

Washington.—Every gun in the navy will have its duplicate to guard against any emergency and accident, if the recommendation of the naval chief of ordnance is carried out.

The naval general board, it is believed thoroughly approves of it, and consequently the naval estimates to go before the next congress may contain a formidable item to cover the cost of producing the new guns.

Such accidents as have happened in recent years, particularly to the big turret guns of the battleships, would compel the ship to go into action in disabled condition or be laid up for months in a navy yard. The idea is to keep spare guns in stock at convenient points to immediately replace the damaged ones.

Growth of Things Out West.

A correspondent of the Checotah (I. T.) Times, and for whose veracity that paper vouches, tells the following: "The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee Nation that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't hack twice in the same place. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs."

Decorated Chef.

King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victorian medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the hon...

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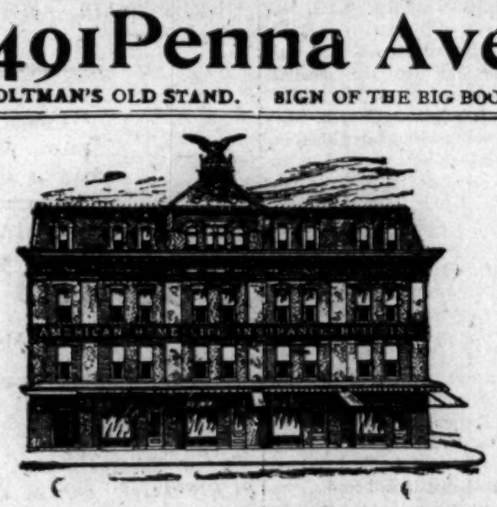

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Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.50 to $6.
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I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meet at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. J. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weather, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meet at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. M. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisar W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 24, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meet at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231 meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex. the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

BIG GIRL IS LONDON BELLE

Young Vermont Giantess, Six Feet Two, Weight 240 Pounds, Popular in England.

Windsor, Vt.—Miss Alice Kennedy, the American girl who had caused such a sensation in London society because of her height, six feet two inches, is a resident of this city, and a great favorite with the people of the place. She is a handsome girl, built in proportion to her height, weighing 240 pounds, and, though fond of sports, had never neglected her pet charities.

Miss Kennedy is wealthy and accomplished. Her father was one of the founders of the cracker trust.

When at home she entertains extensively and associates frequently with the exclusive colony of New Yorkers who have homes not far from Windsor.

It is said that she has a specially constructed set of furniture for her rooms at home, the table, chairs and other articles being four inches higher than ordinary.

She is very athletic. She drives well, and would like to ride horseback, but is unable to get a lady's horse which can carry her weight comfortably. She plays tennis well, likes skeeing, skating and tobogganing, and is a splendid type of finely developed young womanhood.

The average English society girl is inclined to be tall, but this stately American girl towers above them majestically. Her extreme height, of course, makes her conspicuous at first, but people soon cease to notice it on account of her delightful manner. She is as charming as she is tall, and her society is much sought.

HIS DESCENDANT A YANKEE.

Henry Clay McDuffee or His Father Has Voted for Every President of the United States.

Bradford, Vt.—Lineal descendant of Duncan Macduff, referred to in "Macbeth," Henry Clay McDuffee, the grand old man of this village, boasts the unique distinction that he and his father have voted in every presidential election held in the United States. During 29 national elections the McDuffee family, represented by father and then by son, has an unbroken record of voting. John McDuffee, the father, was born in Londonderry, N. H., June 16, 1766, and one thing that he continually regretted to the time of his death in 1851, was that he was not allowed to accompany his father to the battle of Bunker Hill on account of his youth. Time and again he told the story about him and his mother working all night running bullets before the father started for the war.

The son began voting in 1852 for Winfield Scott, and at the last election voted for Roosevelt. Though 75 years old, he expects to vote for many more republicans.

His records show that he is a direct descendant of King Kenneth Macduff of Scotland and Duncan Macduff in 1000 A. D. The name McDuffee was taken by the family after one branch of the family went from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Londonderry, Ireland, in 1612. Duncan Macduff was the celebrated Thane of Fife. The coat-of-arms which Malcolm III. of Scotland awarded to the Thane of Fife when he was made an officer of the crown has always been preserved by the family.

PARASITES SAVE ORANGES.

Scientist Finds in China Deadly Enemy to Scale and Quest Is a Success.

San Francisco.—The most curious quest ever made in the interest of science has been completed by George Compere, who has arrived in this city.

Compere has been scouring the earth in search of parasites to destroy the scale that kill orange trees. Every portion of the earth was visited by the hunter. He went from San Francisco to New York, to Brazil, to London, to Australia, to China, from China back to Australia and thence to San Francisco.

In China he found the parasite, and trees infested with the scale were taken hundreds of miles inland, where they were exposed to the influence of the exterminating parasites.

The trees were carried into the interior and there left until the parasite finally made its home in the infested trees.

Mr. Compere brought into California some time ago the parasite which lives upon the worm of the codlin moth. Its development was so successful that fruit growers from all over the country have found relief from the pest.

Smallest of Babies Born.

Mrs. Charles Bybee, of Lander, Wyo., gave birth to the smallest baby of record in the western states. It is a girl and weighs only one and one-fourth pounds, is less than nine inches tall and its head is less than two inches in diameter. It is perfectly formed, has regular and pretty features and appears to be in excellent health. The physicians say there is no reason why it should not live. The parents are above the average in height and weight.

Useful Like the Rest.

Statues representing the various nations of the earth are being hoisted to the top of the New York customhouse. As laborious attempts are being made to explain them, it will be seen that they are as useful in a representative capacity as most figures of the sort.

That's a Record.

Indiana people took out 719 patents last year—on all these, mind you, in addition to copyrights on literary products.

BEFRIEND SONG BIRD...

MILLINERS NOW PLAN TO P... TEOT WARBLERS.

Former Foes of Songsters Have Arrayed Themselves on Side of Audubon Societies—Resolution Passed at Meeting.

Washington.—Members of the Audubon societies, which were formed to the protection of the birds of Amer... have met with a surprise as startling as it is grateful—the wholesale millinery of the country, hitherto consid... as the foes of the birds, have arrayed themselves on the side of the songsters' friends and have agreed that hereafter they will neither buy nor sell song birds, gulls, terns, grebes, herons or any part thereof. From the herons is secured the beautiful aigrette which all women love to wear, and from the sale of which the milliners make thousands of dollars profit every year.

The aigrette of commerce is a part of the plumage of the white heron which nests in the low lands along the coasts of Florida, the islands of the sea and South America. Formerly the "rookeries" where the birds nested contained thousands upon thousands of the beautiful creatures, but the plume hunters carried on their work so ruthlessly that the herons of Florida were nearly exterminated, and the same fate seemed to await the herons of the islands of the southern coast... The action of the wholesale milliners in agreeing not to traffic longer in the plumage of the heron or in the plumage of other protected birds, makes it practically certain that the feathered kind which has made picturesque the sea and the land will once more multiply unmolested and retain a place in nature's kingdom for all time to come.

The Millinery Jobbers' association has a membership including a great number of the largest millinery firms in the United States. Recently the association met at Louisville, Ky., and there they passed a resolution binding themselves not to buy any of the prohibited birds after January 1 nor to sell any of them after July 1, 1906.

Ruthven Deane, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Audubon society, has labored for months to bring about the result just secured. William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, recently received from Frederick Bode, the president of the Millinery Jobbers' association, a letter containing the text of the resolution passed by his organization, and in which it was agreed that the wholesale milliners should join hands with the Audubon societies in the effort to protect the birds of the United States.

In part the resolution, as contained in the letter from the association's president to the president of the Audubon societies, was as follows:

"Whereas, we realize the Audubon societies of the United States are engaged in the work of preserving from destruction and extinction song birds and certain other species, upon high moral grounds, and that largely through their influence many of the states have passed restrictive laws on the subject, and whereas there is a decided variation among the states in the subject matter of these laws, and in their interpretation and administration; therefore be it resolved by the Millinery Jobbers' association, in convention assembled, first, that we approve of the prohibition of the sale of song birds, gulls, terns, grebes, herons, or any part thereof, including aigrettes; second, that we pledge ourselves collectively and individually not to buy the aforenamed after January 1, sell or offer for sale any of these articles after July 1, 1906."

In concluding his letter to President Dutcher, Mr. Bode, of the Millinery association, says that he trusts that the action of the body will show that the milliners morally support the Audubon society in their work of bird protection. He says further that he thinks it is the duty of the Audubon society to ask that the large retailers, which in the main are the department stores, should refrain from the sale of the prohibited birds, and thus cut off the temptation which some jobbers might meet to sell to these retailers the birds which it is desired to protect.

Snakes for Moths.

A novel scheme to rid the city of Worcester, Mass., of the brown tail moth was unfolded in a letter received by Mayor John T. Duggan. C. J. Brownell, a resident, has offered the mayor the use of 1,500 bull snakes, which, he says, will rid the city of the moth pest. To demonstrate his plan Mr. Brownell suggests that he be permitted to exhibit 100 snakes in the council chamber. The snakes, he says, will destroy 10,000 moths in a few hours, and the mayor and members of the city council are invited to witness the demonstration.

Facts in Last Census.

According to the last United States census there are 2,065,989 negroes in the country educationally qualified to vote and 2,326,295 illiterate white and black who have reached the voting age; also, there are 13,938,143 white voters in the country.

Increases Musicians' Pay.

A bill has been introduced for Secretary Taft increasing the pay of the musicians in the army. In this instance those who get the music will not object to paying the piper.

Needs No Chaplain.

The Mississippi legislature has decided to dispense with the services of a chaplain.

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COLUMBUS, *5.30 p. m.
WHEELING *10.05 a.m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †8 35am †4.05 †5.00 p.m
ANNAPOLIS, week days 7 20, a. m., 12.05 noon, 4 45, 6.00p.m.,
Sundays 8.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m
GRAY and ELKTON *4 05 p.m Th ghparlor car.
FREDERICK, †6.35, †9.15, †10 05, †11.00 a. m. †1.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m.
HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.00 p m
BOYD and way points, †8.35, †9.15 a. m. †1.15 †5.00, †5.35, †10.20, †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, †8.35 a. m., †12.50, †1.15, †3.30, †5.35, †6.50, †7.35 †10.15, †11.30 p. m.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points †6.45 †7.15, a. m., †1.15, †5.00., †5.30, p. m.

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All passenger trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to and from New York City now have direct ferry connection with 23rd Street Terminal, in addition to Liberty Street; the South Ferry Terminal having been discontinued.

Twenty-third Street is the most popular terminal of the great metropolis because of its convenience to the hotel, theatre and shopping district. In the recent remodeling of the terminal building a glass roofed canopy was constructed fifty feet wide, under which the cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th and 29th Street lines pass, so that passengers are protected from the weather leaving the ferry house, and also avoid the annoyance of street traffic.

All baggage destined to New York City will be delivered to 23rd Street unless distinctly marked "Liberty Street," or otherwise.

A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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ROAD HAS WOMAN HEAD.

Widow of Millionaire to Be President of Line Between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Santa Monica, Cal.—Work has been commenced on an electric railroad from Santa Monica to Hueneme. The name of the new road is the Hueneme, Malibu & Port Los Angeles, of which corporation Mrs. May Rindge is president and H. W. Lemcke general manager. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will have its offices in Santa Monica. The road follows the beach, and in Ventura county will connect with the Burson road for Ventura, and thence to Santa Barbara. Rails, rolling stock and equipment have been ordered to the east. Several hundred yards of track have already been laid and a force of 200 men will soon be at work.

The line will be extended from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, and at the other end, after reaching Santa Barbara, it is expected it will be ultimately pushed on to San Francisco. The section of the road now building is the first part of what is proposed to be a beach trolley line from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Mrs. Rindge, whose name appears as the president of the company, is the widow of the late multi-millionaire Frederick H. Rindge, who initiated the enterprise. Rindge left an estate of $35,000,000, which fact guarantees the financial stability of the present undertaking.

WILL MOVE THE TOWN.

Steel Corporation Likely to Change Site of Sparta, Where Drills Have Been Working.

Duluth, Minn.—It is probable that the village of Sparta, two and a half miles east of Eveleth, Mesaba Range, will have to be removed to a new location near the present site.

The town, which has a population of 1,000 people, has met with the experience of Eveleth in its earlier days. Iron ore has been found beneath the town site, and to mine it it will be necessary to remove the buildings.

Diamond drilling has been in progress in the village, or close to it, for the last two years, and, while there is no official information as to the extent of the ore discoveries, it is the general understanding that the existence of large bodies of mineral has been proved.

The exploratory work has been done by a steel corporation, which controls the mineral rights in the town site. The village was established eight or nine years ago, when the Genoa mine was opened. This property is still in commission, as are the Malta, Sparta and Pettit, in the same field. The Hobart mine is a new property being opened up near Sparta.

DESIRE SANE LOVEMAKING.

Indiana Girls Oppose Late "Spooning" and More Than Two Nights a Week.

Logansport, Ind.—For the purpose of discouraging swains with a disposition to monopolize all their time and to encourage the habit of "breaking away" early, the Cupid Ten O'Clock club is waging a reform for sanity in lovemaking.

Miss Florence Moore, the founder, is the president. She declared that two evenings a week was abundant opportunity for the prosecution of the most ardent suit, and believes that "no two young people can have anything so important to say that it cannot fully be discussed in a three hour call."

Announcing in newspapers her intention to combat evils arising from too great familiarity before marriage, she called for enrolments in the new club, and declares it will revolutionize lovemaking in Logansport. She hopes to extend the idea throughout the state. Miss Moore is only 18 years old and is of a prominent old family.

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On October 23rd the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of New York inaugurated a new line of through street cars between West 23rd Street Station and Grand Central Station of the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, on a four minute headway between 7.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., making the distance between the two Stations in about twenty minutes without transfer, on a five-cent fare.

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A NOVEL CAMPAIGN.

MILWAUKEEAN'S UNIQUE PLAN TO WIN MAYORALTY.

Alderman "Sherbie" Becker, Young Scion of Wealthy Family, Has Paper Boosting Him Issued —His Many Surprises.

Milwaukee.—"Sherbie" Becker, Milwaukee's boy alderman, wants to be mayor. If campaigning in a unique way will elect him, the office is as good as his now. A short time ago he announced his candidacy. Since then he has given Milwaukee a daily startler, and he says the end is not yet.

"Sherbie" is the heir of a millionaire. That helps. He has ideas. Those also help. With an eye to the value of advertising he has secured the backing of men who know how to carry out ideas, and there is his campaign in tabloid form.

He has been in politics four years. He was hardly past the voting age when he was nominated for supervisor from a blue stocking ward. The people laughed at his candidacy. Still this youthful cotillon leader has friends, and, while every person who voted for him expected that his would be almost the only vote cast, there were enough votes polled for the young man to elect him by a big margin.

The politicians who laughed at his candidacy soon smiled a grewsome smile from the other side of the mouth. His first act was to direct the finger of suspicion at the county printing. He thought the bills were too high. When he was through the county was being saved $35,000 a year on this item of expense alone.

This elected him alderman, and there he started things again. It came

SHERBURN BECKER.
(Young Millionaire Reformer of Milwaukee Who Seeks Mayoralty.)

time to vote for a municipal lighting plant. "Sherbie's" swell friends were allied with the interests which had the private lighting contract. "Sherbie" had an idea. He sent out return postal cards to all the voters in his ward, asking how they wished him to vote on the city ownership question. When it came time for him to cast his vote he gave the postal card poll of his ward and voted—against the desires of his swell friends and his own family—as his constituents had asked.

With the time drawing near for the opening of the mayoralty campaign, before announcing his candidacy Becker had another idea. He had a quick-hitch apparatus attached to his stanhope and a rope ladder from his window to the stable. A fire alarm was installed in his room, and whenever there was a second alarm of fire he was called. To the back of his stanhope he attached a sort of washboiler arrangement with a gasoline flame underneath.

By the time the rig was at the scene of the fire the boy alderman had hot coffee ready to serve to the firemen. When possible sandwiches were served with the coffee. His coachman was killed in one of these runs and Becker had his automobile arranged for use in emergency.

Then came more surprises. Within a week after announcing his candidacy Becker had engaged W. F. Hooker, formerly managing editor of the Louisville Herald, and started a daily newspaper containing campaign matter chiefly, known as Becker's Bulletin. The big auto was ready for service, and every noon now sees Becker at some factory dispensing arguments why the men should support his candidacy.

Becker was raised to the council chamber from the rank of supervisor on the strength of his city printing campaign. His aldermanic record he hopes will lift him still higher, into the mayor's chair. One of the arguments which will be presented in a campaign which is certain to call out references to the recent grand jury investigation of boodling will be the assertion that Becker's wealth places him above the temptation of bribery.

His wealth has given him wide experience. He has been around the world. He lived on a western ranch, where he spent several months, becoming adept at the arts of the cowboy.

His tours abroad have provided him with another source of campaign material. To reach the heart of a child may mean the winning of the vote of the father. Becker has given a series of free lectures on his travels in the schools, having made stereopticon slides from the pictures he took aboad. These lectures have crowded the schoolrooms in the early evening hours.

PRINCE SHOWN NO FAVORS

Albert Alexander of Battenberg, Brother of Spain's Future Queen, a Common Naval Cadet.

London.—If it were possible to conceive of a boy ever wishing that he were a girl then one might imagine that Prince Albert Alexander of Battenberg would like to change places with his sister, Princess Ena. He is 19 and she is 18. Since she came out a year ago she has been pampered and petted and made no end of a fuss over,

PRINCE ALBERT ALEXANDER.
(No Consideration Is Shown Royal Brother of Spain's Future Queen.)

while since he left school he has had to go through the ordinary course of sprouts of a naval cadet with no consideration shown him because of his ancestry. She will soon wed the young king of Spain, and then will become a real queen and have all sorts of homage paid her and rank among the most exalted personages on earth. He has just joined the first-class cruiser Drake, where he will have to undergo the same sort of training as any other midshipman, and nobody on board, not even the humblest "Jack Tar," will address him as "Your Royal Highness." He has no prospects of ever sharing a throne with anybody, or even becoming a rich man, for his widowed mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria, hasn't much more than the annuity of $30,000 a year which the nation allows her. She will not be able to leave him anything like a fortune.

WILL CARRY POLAR PARTY.

Steamer Frithyof Chartered to Take Wellman Exploration Expedition to Spitzbergen.

Chicago. — The steamer Frithyof, named after one of the old Norwegian vikings, has been chartered to take the Walter Wellman aerial polar expedition to Spitzbergen. The vessel is famed in arctic exploration annals, having been used by Mr. Wellman in his expedition of 1898, and more recently by the Ziegler party, under command of Anthony Fiala, who returned from the north last year.

The Frithyof is a three-masted craft and very strongly constructed, the engines being of unusual power for the

STEAMER FRITHYOF.
(Vessel Which Will Carry Wellman Party to Spitzbergen.)

size of the vessel. It has been in very tight places in the ice packs, and has rammed the frozen masses successfully, the shock at times being described as similar to the explosion of a torpedo under the keel of the vessel.

In the picture the Frithyof is shown with the stars and stripes floating at the masthead and with the rigging it carried in the Wellman expedition. Frequently from the "crow's nest," a barrel lashed to the top of the mainmast, Mr. Wellman, glass in hand, surveyed the vast ice fields lying between him and the pole.

Cure for Graves' Disease.

A serum has been discovered by Dr. S. P. Beebe of the Cornell medical school for the cure of exopthalmic goitre, or Graves' disease. This complaint has heretofore been considered practically incurable, except by operation. Graves' disease is a peculiar affection characterized by a number of rare symptoms, among which are bulging of the eyeballs and enlargement of the thyroid gland in front of the neck. The disease is caused by a superfluous secretion by the hyperthrophied gland of too much of its regular fluid, or else, owing to its diseased condition, makes some poison which infects the body and leads to death. The new serum is made from human thyroid glands so diseased. Five cures have already been affected by it. A permanent cure, it is said, can be accomplished in two weeks, in which time the patient receives a hypodermic injection of about 20 drops of the serum every other day.

Snuff as Preventive Against Influenza.

From Paris comes the news that the best people are taking snuff again, and giving it. A medical paper bolsters up the fad by saying that a few pinches a day will guard against influenza.

The collector of The Bee will call to see YOU. Please be ready for him.

The railroad fare of every speaker that attended the New York Suffrage Convention was paid by Hon. Milholland.

WILL ESTABLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED WOMEN.

Miss N. H. Burroughs, Resident of this City, Starts Undertaking Which May Rival Booker Washington's Tuskegee Institute.

From the Louisville, Ky., Herald.

Miss N. H. Burroughs, a young colored woman of Louisville, who has spent a good part of her life in endeavors to uplift her race, and has traveled extensively in both Europe and America studying means by which the problem may be solved, has for nearly a year been formulating plans and gathering about her negroes of kindred aspirations with a view to establishing a National Training School for colored women, similar in many respects to the school for men at Tuskegee, of which Booker T. Washington is the moving spirit. Miss Burroughs lives at 726 West Walnut street.

According to the plans almost matured, every industry in which her sex engage will be taught in practical, comprehensive courses. Miss Burroughs prides herself upon being able to do all kinds of manual labor, such as washing, ironing, cooking, and keeping house, as well as she can manipulate the typewriter and perform her duties of secretary of one of the largest Christian associations in the world, the National Baptist Convention.

In speaking of the movement, Miss Burroughs said: "For five years I have pleaded with the National Baptist Convention, the largest organization of Christians in the world, to erect a training school in which we might preach all of the gospels, from that of soap and water freely applied to the body, to that of the grace of God bountifully bestowed upon the soul. At last they have decided to go with me into what I know will be the greatest service rendered negro women since freedom.

"The people all over the land are finding fault with the kind of service our women are giving, and yet what are we doing to better the condition of affairs? Good servants are almost are rare as saints on this earth. This institution is going to train women for service. All who enter will come either to learn to cook, wash, iron, sew, keep house, act as ladies' maids, or else take courses as home or foreign missionaries, or prepare themselves to to take positions as clerks, stenographers and musicians. There is no school in the country doing that."

When asked how she proposed to get the money, Miss Burroughs said: "There is back of this movement a denomination with a constituency of a million and a half. I am going to get $5,000 in a very short while from my own poor people who are awake on this question, and there are white friends far and near who will help those who first show their worthiness by helping themselves.

"Last year I raised $11,000 for missions and mean to do that this year, and get $10,000 with which to start the school in addition. We are going to stir the country on this question of training for our women. While Thomas Dixon, Jr., is working on us from without we are going to offset his pernicious influence by working on ourselves within. That is the only way we will be able to get out of the wilderness."

DR. GILBERT TAKES THE LEAD.

New York, March 5, 1906.

Dr. Gilbert, having been selected as chairman of the National Baptist Educational Board, decided that he would lead the way in raising money for the National Baptist Theological Seminary, which we propose to establish under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention.

Recently the Mount Olivet Baptist Church has succeeded in raising $235 for this object. This money will soon be sent to the Treasurer of the Educational Board, Rev. William Haynes, of Nashville, Tenn., specifically for the Theological Seminary.

I earnestly hope that the other brethren of the denomination who believe that the negro Baptists ought to establish such a Seminary will follow the example of Mount Olivet, of Ntw York City, and her pastor, and let us do something substantial for this object. The National Baptist Educational Board voted in Chicago to request all the churches to raise money, at least in the month of April, for this object. I believe that the time has now come when the negro Baptists as well as the other negroes must learn to bear their own burdens and to do their own educating. The white people of this country who have hitherto helped us will not always consent to do so, and it is well for us to begin to learn from experience how to bear our own burdens.

I do not believe that the negro Baptists can do a better thing for themselves just now than to establish a Theological Seminary, to be under the control, and conducted by their own people. It has been our purpose ever since we were made Chairman of the Educational Board, to set an example, inasmuch as we do not believe in asking others to do what we will do ourselves. At least, we are determined to learn this very year whether the Baptists of this country really want a Theological Seminary.

The National Convention voted unanimously at Chicago that they would support us in establishing such a school, and we have nothing else to guide us but that vote. The denomination has thus expressed its will at Chicago and now is the time for us to prove our sincerity.

The will of Paul Dunbar, the negro poet, was filed at Dayton, Ohio, February 27. With the exception of the widow's dower interest, the estate, valued at $2,000, is bequeathed to his mother. Valuable royalties on songs and writings are not included in the estimate.

An educational and industrial exposition will be held at Dayton, Ohio, during the latter part of August, 1906, by the colored residents of Ohio. Chief among the exhibits will be the inventions made by the negro as well as the products of some of the large manufactories that are operated in Ohio entirely by colored men. P. W. Cleavers of Cincinnati is the chief promoter.

The cotton spinners of Manchester, England, have appointed a commission

Last Saturday we paid our respects to Planters and Spinners that will meet in Washington May 1.

and transporting raw cotton. The commission will attend the Conference of to visit the United States and investigate the methods of baling, marketing

Mrs. W. H. Lee, widow of Ill. Wm. H. Lee, 33d degree, prominent member of Masons and Odd Fellows. Brother Lee was a fine man. His purse was always in his hand for the relief of the worthy and distressed, but though no fault of his, he did not receive the Masonic honors—amende honorable. Mrs. Lee, we are proud to say, is looking well and doing well.

Sir Francis C. Burnard, editor for twenty-six years of Punch, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Mr. Owen Seaman.

After seven years warfare, the great copper war of Montana has ended. It caused 120 law-suits; tied up property valued at nearly half a billion dollars and threw 15,000 men out of employment.

Augus Montour (American Horse), an Iroquois Chief, was married last month at West Kensington, England, to Johanna E. Van Dommelen, a rich Dutch widow.

A law-suit which has been before the courts of Germany for nearly 300 years has just been ended before the Supreme Court of Leipsic.

Finding $12 per week inadequate, Rev. A. W. Baillie resigned the pastorate of the 57th Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

James A. Kelley, a student at Georgetown Law School, can write ninety-two words of unfamiliar matter on the typewriter a minute.

Private Daniel Jones, the last of the survivors, except Gen. Miles, who captured Jefferson Davis, died at Kokomo, Ind., last Saturday, March 3.

In 1905 more than 700,000 Italians emigrated to the United States and Canada and Brazill.

Last Friday evening the Masons of Virginia avenue and 5th street, S. E., tendered a banquet to Past Grand Master Smith of Massachusetts. (Father of Dr. H. S. Smith), the only surviving member of African Lodge 459 Masons of Boston, Mass., and several other distinguished members of the Craft from other jurisdictions. The banquet was at Muray's. Covers were laid for about 60. It was a select affair.

Dr. Henri Dunant, of Geneva, Switzerland, founder of the Red Cross, is much improved.

The riot at Springfield has demonstrated the pent up animus that some of our white friends have against the race. All these demonstrations are simply forerunners. We are having plenty of illustrations to show the necessity of race unification. In event of universal riots in this country, the negro like the poor Jews in Russia, be the target.

The State of Missiissippi was trying to pass a bill to make lynching a legal affair. Recent events have demonstrated that the S. G. A. of the universe is angry with Mississippi.

The Second Corps Association, Army of the Potomac, will observe its anniversary of the oragnization of the Second Army Corps in 1862 by a banquet March 13th at the Shoreham.

The Church of the Holy Comforter, just being completed at 14th and East Capital, will be dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons March 18.

The office of the Recorder of Deeds showed nearly 100 in advance in the business of the office of week before last.

During February more than 300 permits were issued representing an aggregate estimated expenditure of $910,155 for buildings in the District of Columbia.

The largest chimney in this country has been completed at Newark, N. J., and is 350 feet in height.

Our Irish friends observed the birth of Emmet by memorial exercises at the Columbia Theatre last Sunday evening.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York, states that his reason for writing the play called "The Clansman," which was played at the Columbia, was to put the other side of the question before the people of the United States so far as the race problem is concerned and to give an accurate picture of the picturesque and fearful reconstruction struggle as enacted in his boyhood home in South Carolina in 1867. He offers to forfeit $1,000 and withdraw the play from the boards if anyone can prove that the picture of conditions in South Carolina as presented are inaccurate. He can present all the plays and pictures in the world, but they will never wipe out the fearful scenes enacted from 1620 to 1865 by the people of the section of the country from whence he came.

Remember, our representative is still making the rounds; please be ready when he calls; the time is here when the race needs papers, run by its own people. We should support all papers that stand up for our rights as a persecuted race.

The Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J. decided last Tuesday that Justice Garrettson has no authority to grant the motion for a new trial for Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, now under sentence of death in Bergen county.

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